New-York Daily Times.
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New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

THE THEORY OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Commodore Paulding's Instructions.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

It is difficult to conceive what spirit prompts some of your cotemporaries to insist so pertinaciously that the Government of Great Britain has made demands of redress from the United States for any real or fancied grievance growing out of the CRAMPTON case. I trust the authoritative denial of the statement, which I telegraphed you to-night, will satisfy your readers, at all events, that there is no ground for the rumor. If any such impudent demand is contemplated by Lord CLARENDON, he has not yet ventured to present it; nor do I believe he will. Secretary MARCY has had occasion to write to him more than once on this subject of foreign enlistments; and when the correspondence is published, I think you will admit that our Secretary's letters were not calculated to put Lord CLARENDON in humor to play quite so strong a game of diplomatic brag.

THE [illegible] AT HAND—WAITING FOR THE STEAMER.

The next packet from England is due to-morrow or Thursday next. It will probably bring something decisive in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON. Possibly the British Government may try to make a fuss of some kind as a temporizing expedient to stave off definitive action. It is hardly probable that such a ruse can succeed. The President has treated Great Britain and her Minister with the very extreme of courtesy and leniency. To permit the question to remain open longer would be undignified, and an evidence of weakness and timidity upon the part of the President. He must feel this; and, having acceded to Mr. CRAMPTON and his Government all of courtesy, that the most exacting could demand, it is to be expected that unless the next packet brings that gentleman's recall, he will be dismissed at once. Indeed I am inclined to believe that Mr. MARCY is even now engaged in the preparation of a letter of dismissal to be used if required.

THE MAURY, WITH EMBELLISHMENTS.

One thing is prominent in all the discussions by the American Press of the purpose and meaning of Great Britain in ordering so large a fleet to American waters,—and that is the absence of any adequate motive for the proceeding. It seems difficult to believe that the British Government really was so panic-stricken by Consul BARCLAY's report of the *Maury* case as to send over a battery of 400 guns to take one single little privateer. The *Maury* story, however, was considerably embellished, as I learn, before it reached England, just as cheeses are supposed to improve by crossing salt water; and, as it reached Lord CLARENDON's ear, friend Low's little clipper was one of two or three similar craft which were to sally out, armed to the teeth and plentifully manned and equipped, to take two or three Cunarders. This done, and the armaments and men having been transferred to them, the steamers were to start on a cruise of blood and pillage among Great Britain's colonial possessions in West India, seizing them for the interest of Russia. Brilliant idea!—isn't it?

A [illegible] WHERE [illegible]'S WORK.

For one, however, I have no faith that PALMERSTON or CLARENDON believed the story. It is noticeable that no press in England referred to the *Maury* affair as the reason for sending out the fleet, until the very last hour prior to the sailing of the *Pacific.* That, too, was an after-thought. The real purpose of the fleet was a noise and parade to divert the attention of *Europe* and the world from England's disgraceful courtships in the United States, and possibly in the hope that a heavy dose of bluster might [illegible] whole transaction is completed, and its developments have passed into history, I have no doubt that this theory will be recognized as the true one. Meantime, let no man be alarmed. If we go to war until it grows out of the demand for Mr. CRAMPTON's recall, we shall long enjoy the blessings of peace.

CONSUL CURTIS AND HIS DEFENCE.

By the way, I learn that on the trial of the British Consul, CURTIS, at Cologne, for violating the Neutrality laws of Prussia, by attempting enlistments for the Crimea, he appeared in full Consular uniform, and pleaded his instructions from his Government in his defence,—but, as you already know, without effect.

COMMODORE PAULDING'S INSTRUCTIONS.

If you would like to know the character of the instructions recently issued to Commodore PAULDING, so far as they relate to the Central American question, you have only to refer to Mr. DOBBIN's instructions of April, 1853, to Commander HOLLINS, and under cover of which he burned Greytown. They were published by Congress in December, 1853. The position of the question is precisely what it was then, with the exception that we know now definitively what is the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—her Ministry having abandoned the argument and declined further correspondence on the question. S.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

The Governor's Message—His Views on the Slave Question.

The message of Gov. WINSTON to the Legislature of Alabama is a document of such length that several of the newspapers at the capital of the State have not found it convenient to publish it entire.

The Governor is anxious to have the affairs of the old State Banks finally closed up; and, in regard to existing institutions, he thinks there are quite enough of them for all useful purposes, there being an abundance of capital, equal to all the demands of a well-regulated business. He asks the Legislature to pause in the establishment of banks.

The Governor speaks in warm terms of the University of the State, and deprecates the practice of sending pupils to other States when there is at home all the facilities for a liberal education. The results of the school system of the last year have not been as favorable as hoped for by its friends, and some legislation on the subject is suggested.

The Governor advises a reduction of the rate of taxation, and that the non-productive surplus should be loaned on sufficient security to works of public utility. He favors the repeal of the militia system, as it does not command the respect of the people. He advises the repeal of the usury laws—they being in his opinion, irrational, impolitic, and a relic of barbarism. He also recommends an amendment of the Constitution of the State, and a change of the time of the Legislative meeting to the first Monday in December.

The Governor, having disposed of all local subjects, enters elaborately upon the Slave question, and concludes that the South has borne "aggressions" until they are no longer endurable. As the only "corrective," he recommends a "union of the whole South," and a determination, having men and means enough, "*to maintain both political and commercial independence of the North.*" He thinks "*the day for Compromises has passed.*"

Prepayment of Postage to be made by Stamps only—Important.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 21.

It will be recollected that by the Act of March 3, 1855, requiring the postage on all letters not free, sent by mail within the United States, and not from or to a foreign country, to be prepaid, it was also enacted that from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all *prepaid* letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

We learn that the Postmaster General has decided to require postmasters to comply with, and carry into effect, this provision of the law; and, if not already done, to supply themselves with postage stamps accordingly by sending their order for them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Of course, it is not intended nor expected that this regulation shall throw upon postmasters the labor of affixing postage stamps to letters where the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for postmasters to keep themselves supplied with stamps, that all persons having occasion to use may readily obtain them.

☞ The Press in the different cities between New-York and Buffalo, have terminated their business connection with the Morse Line, and until a new contract is entered into with that Company, the reports will be sent over the House Line.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*For This Day.*—Nos. 28, 3, 7, 12, 19, 24, 30, 31, 32, 13.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Texas Debt Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

Letters just received from well-informed parties in Austin, Texas, state that the Legislature will certainly accept the Texas Debt Bill, passed by the last Congress.

Mr. Buchanan's Dispatches to the Government—The Feeling of the British Cabinet—The Case of Wm. B. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Mr. BUCHANAN in his dispatches to the Government states that professions of friendship towards the United States were never more strongly expressed by the British Cabinet than now.

Government having six years ago instituted a suit against WM. B. SCOTT, formerly Navy-Agent at Washington, to recover an alleged balance on the settlement of his accounts, the Jury this afternoon, in the Circuit Court, rendered a verdict of nearly $16,000 in favor of the Government.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 21—11 P. M.

A heavy snow storm is raging here, and the weather is very thick, so that there is little or no prospect of the steamship *Canada,* (now in her twelfth day out and fully due,) making this port to-night.

Wisconsin Election.

GALENA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The up-river Mail brings the following returns from Counties in Wisconsin, not hitherto definitely heard from:

Lacrosse County gives BASHFORD, Republican, for Governor, 40 majority; Pierce County, BASHFORD, 98 majority; Jackson County, BASHFORD, 90 majority; Monroe County, BASHFORD, 67 majority; Chippewa County, BASHFORD, 60 majority; Clark County, BASHFORD, 38 majority; Dunn County, BARSTOW, Democrat, 12 majority; Polk County, BARSTOW, 10 majority; Trempleau County, BARSTOW, 29 majority; Buffalo County, BARSTOW, 152 majority. There are now two Counties, Douglass and Laporte, to hear from. BASHFORD is unquestionably elected.

Bank Difficulty in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Bank Commissioners and the several representatives of other city Banks, to-day examined into the condition of the Grocers' Bank of this city, a report having been started that it had suspended payment of its bills. It was found that the difficulty was but temporary, caused by a rather injudicious extension of loans, and other Banks having loaned it $160,000 it is again placed in a paying and safe condition.

Murder near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Two Germans named KRONNENBERGER and JOHN GRASSLEIN were deliberately fired upon yesterday evening on the Belair Road, a few miles from Baltimore, by a man named JOHN T. PATTERSON. GRASSLEIN was instantly killed. The deed was entirely unprovoked. PATTERSON has been arrested.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Cunard steamship *Asia,* Capt. LOTT, sailed at [illegible] o'clock this morning, with one hundred and twenty-two passengers for Liverpool, and eighteen for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Postponement of the Sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, advertised to take place yesterday, has been postponed for twenty days, with the view of giving parties interested time to make arrangements to save their stock.

Fire at Macon, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FLOYD's Hotel, the Telegraph Office, and other buildings at Macon, Ga., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

Destructive Fire at Carleton, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A fire occurred at Carleton this morning, destroying five dwelling houses and two stores. The loss is about $15,000—partially insured.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 21—9:20 P. M.

It has been raining all day, but is clearing off now. The moon is trying to peep through at us. Prospects of a beautiful night.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21—9:20 P. M.

We have a beautiful night here—the moon and stars are shining brightly. Weather cool. It has been raining all day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21—9 P. M.

Weather rainy all day, until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is clearing up now—the moon shining at times through the clouds.

Rev. D. Breckenridge's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Will you favor your readers with an opinion as to what that remarkably bellicose clergyman, Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE means in his letters to Messrs. SUMNER and SEWARD, by all his talk about *war* and *bloodshed?* He is not a politician (is he?) and therefore it can't be for buncombe. What, then, is his object? Who talks of making war on the South, or its institutions, any other way than legitimately through the ballot-box? Does the Rev. ROBT. J. BRECKENRIDGE suppose that Northern freemen will be deterred by such threats held over them *in terrorem,* from expressing their *opinions* on Slavery, or anything else, by giving their *votes* in favor of men who profess their own principles?

This sort of bullying sounds strangely from a clergyman, and Mr. B. does not know his brethren, or the people of the North, (although he would seem from his last letter to have been educated at one of our public institutions,) if he presumes that *fear* of any ulterior *consequences* whatever, will prevent those of us who hold Anti-Slavery views from doing all that we can, *lawfully* and *Constitutionally,* to limit and thus to destroy a system which we consider at war with justice, and injurious to the nation and the world. Who but Rev. ROBT. J. BRECKENRIDGE talks or even *thinks* of going further than this?

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

SUITS TO TRY THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Attorney-General has rendered the following decision:

1. Public buildings are not legally in the possession of the head of department, military or naval commandant, or other public officer on duty therein, but in the possession of the United States.

2. Hence, an ejectment brought against such officer, under pretence of his being tenant in possession, is without foundation in law, as a means of trying the title of the United States.

☞ Madame RUTTKAI has removed her Laces, Embroideries, &c., to No. 305 Broadway. Those who are purchasing articles of this kind will find it worth while to examine her stock.

Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., for twelve years pastor of the Salem-street Church, Boston, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, being about to take the pastoral charge of a society in Galesburg, Illinois. The venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, father of the pastor, occupied a seat in the pulpit. During the last twelve years the society has paid a debt of $5,000, and remodeled their church at a cost of about $20,000, besides contributing liberally to charitable objects.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

"*Despite the inclemency of the weather,*" there were sufficient members of the Board of Councilmen to constitute a quorum present at 5 o'clock last evening, and straightway the Board proceeded to business.

YORKVILLE AND THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

A petition, largely signed by the inhabitants of Yorkville, was received and referred, asking that the Third-avenue Railroad be compelled to forward passengers from the City Hall to Yorkville, without delay at Sixty-first-street, at five cents per passenger.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

A number of petitions were received, signed by many merchants, asking that steam fire engines be furnished for the lower districts. A resolution, directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the construction of steam fire engines, brought up Mr. MATHER, who objected to it on the ground that a similar resolution had been passed some months previously. The resolution was lost.

EXTRA SERVICES.

A resolution, allowing to the regular reporters of the Common Council $300 for extra services, was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

NEW FERRIES.

The Committee on Ferries were requested to report at an early day with reference to the propriety of a ferry from the foot of Canal-street to Jersey City.

LUMBAGO AND YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS.

Mr. CLANCY, during a lull in business, arose and moved an adjournment, in consequence of an unfortunate lack of money in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, which prevented an erection of stoves, and subjected members to violent attacks of lumbago and other kindred diseases. And also, because the absence of stoves, with fire in them, caused members troubled by youthful indiscretions to congregate around the grate, and smoke and spit and commit other nuisances. The motion was lost, "for want of a constitutional majority."

RELIEF FOR AMERICAN WIDOWS.

A communication was received from Solon Robinson, inviting the Board of Councilmen to meet him in the Tabernacle to-night, *for the purpose of hearing* a report from the Association for the relief of American Widows. The invitation was accepted without debate.

VALUE OF HORSES.

In Committee of the Whole, a report from a Committee in favor of paying James White $125 for the loss of a horse, the said horse having come to an untimely end through a hole in a rotten-planked Pier, was read and discussed.

Mr. READ moved to strike out $125 and insert $100, which he believed was a fair value for a horse.

President CONOVER informed Mr. READ that some horses were of more value than others; and also that all horses were not worth $100, each. He had owned some horses for which he would have been pleased to receive $25. The horse under consideration, however, was to his knowledge worth all that had been charged. The Committee reported in favor of the adoption of the report.

After passing numerous reports to a third reading the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the President in the Chair.

The returns referred back to Inspectors for correction were first called up, and passed upon as revised. The error in the First District of the First Ward, in the vote for Coroners, there being a difference of thirty votes in the two returns, was recommitted to the Inspectors for a second revisal, as the aggregate vote thus allowed showed 97 more ballots than were polled in the District, as appearing by the poll list.

The remaining discrepancies of the first five Wards thus far canvassed, being mainly clerical, were confirmed as amended, without opposition.

Before entering upon the reading of the returns of the Sixth Ward, which came next in order,

Supervisor ELY, of the Seventeenth Ward, said he had several affidavits to present in relation to the conduct of the canvass in some of the Districts of that Ward, which he would offer separately, previous to the returns of the District being read to which they respectively referred. He then read an affidavit of WM. B. MANN, of No. 298 Broadway.

The affidavit stated that at the closing of the polls of the First District, the Police, under the direction of the Inspectors, removed every person from the room and locked the doors, and that with the doors thus locked, the canvass of the ballots was completed.

The affidavit, Supervisor ELY himself moved to lay on the table, which was carried.

Supervisor HOWARD thereupon read the returns of the First District, and no discrepancy occurred with the return in the hands of the County Clerk.

Previous to reading the returns of the Second District, Supervisor ELY submitted a second affidavit of one Gilbert H. Ellis, of No. 97 First-street, wherein it was alledged that one —— Lear acted as Inspector, who was not of age; that Patrick Bradburn, who acted as Inspector in the Fourth District, was a resident of Brooklyn; and that further, in the Fifth and Sixth Districts, the ballots were both counted in the same room, and away from the places where the polls were held. This also took the course of the previous affidavit.

Supervisor HOWARD presented an affidavit of the Inspectors of the Second District, before reading the returns of the same, explaining how an error occurred in the return placed in the County Clerk's office, in the vote for Sheriff. The error happened, it was stated, by giving WM. McIntyre 284 votes, instead of 50, the former vote being that for Connolly as County Clerk, and wrongly placed opposite McIntyre's name.

The correction of the return, as called for by the affidavit, was, on motion, ordered, when the return, as entire, was read by Supervisor HOWARD.

The two returns, after the correction, also were found to conform throughout.

The returns of the Third and Fourth Districts were read, and, excepting a few unimportant discrepancies, likewise, each conformed with those deposited in the County Clerk's office.

Supervisor BROWN here stated that he had seen, during the day, the Inspectors of the First District of the First Ward, and they had further amended the correction as to the return of the vote for Coroners from that District. The mistake, he said, was an oversight of the clerks, in giving Wheelan 246 votes, instead of 148, which brought the total vote to 2,045, as required to agree with the poll list. The correction was duly made.

The returns of the Fifth District were now read, and showed only one or two minor variations.

Supervisor ELY, before the reading of the returns of the final District of the Sixth Ward, read seven additional affidavits. The first was that of BENJ. VAN RIPER, of No. 145 Orchard-street, who stated that he assisted the Inspectors in the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward in counting and calling the votes from the ballots cast in that District, and that they were recorded as he called them off; that the returns after being completed for Comptroller exhibited for ABARIAH C. FLAGG 119 votes, and that he told the Inspector to charge it 189 votes, which was done; and that on the day following, the Inspector having lost their returns, entire new returns were made up from memoranda furnished by himself.

Supervisor WAKEMAN said that upon the return of the Sixth District 139 votes appeared for FLAGG for Comptroller, as stated in the affidavit.

Supervisor VOORHIS asked if the party making the affidavit wished to be indicted? The facts as given against himself would compel a Grand Jury to that course.

The next affidavit read was that of JAMES DONOHUE, of No. 141 Seventh-street, who swore to having seen VAN RIPER aiding in canvassing the votes in the Sixth District, as set forth in his affidavit. He also deposed further, that VAN RIPER, belonged to the Tenth Ward.

Thomas White, whose affidavit was next read, stated that the ballots of the Sixth District were canvassed in the Tombs, and that there was no row, riot, or disturbance requiring such removal of the canvass away from the place where the polls were held.

James G. Scott, of No. 49 Lispenard-street, in the next affidavit deposed further that he was present during the above canvass, and that no votes appearing for Joseph H. Toone, for Sheriff, he protested against its being a true record, when eight votes were put down for Toone, and that upon insisting further he was unceremoniously ejected from the room, and was not permitted to return.

Joseph Souder, of No. 84½ Chatham-street, deposed still further, that the floor was scattered over with ballots, with Toone's name upon them, and that he asked to look at the minutes of their returns, and was told the same were lost.

CHARLES A. DU MOULIN, of No. 87 Columbia-street, deposed that on the 8th of November, the Inspectors of one of the Districts of the Sixth Ward brought their returns to the County Clerk's office, and that they were told the same were incorrect, and to take them back for correction, which after going to the office of the Clerk of the Common Council and the District-Attorney's office, they proceeded to do in a private room of the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Duane streets, and that there, himself and another person were refused admittance.

ALEXANDER WARREN SMITH, whose affidavit was last presented, corroborated the previous affidavit, with the additional statement that five persons entered the room of the hotel before mentioned, to correct the returns in question, and that he was told the two men, besides the Inspectors, were poll clerks of the Election.

On motion, the affidavits, as presented, were laid upon the table.

The returns of the remaining District of the Sixth Ward were hereupon read.

The names of the candidates for Judges of the Supreme and Marine Courts, and the corresponding votes were confusedly given, and the same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction. There were no other discrepancies.

A recess of an hour and a half was now taken.

At 3½ P. M., the members of the Board reconvened, Supervisor VOORHIS, of the Ninth Ward, being called to the Chair.

The reading of the returns of the Seventh Ward were called for.

The Supervisor of the Seventh Ward being absent, it was moved and carried that the Supervisor of the Eighth Ward read the returns of his Ward.

Supervisor WM. TUCKER, of the Eighth Ward, accordingly commenced reading the returns of the Eighth Ward.

When the vote for Comptroller in the First District returns was reached, Supervisor WILLIAMSON moved that the entire vote for Comptroller in this District be referred to the Inspectors for revisal. He urged as the ground for [illegible] the original [illegible] while no ballots were attached to the return with his name upon it, though to the original return all the ballots were regularly attached.

After some discussion, the same was ordered to lay over under the previous resolution of the Board declaring that in any matter where a question arose the same could not be determined on unless a full Board be present.

The returns from all the Districts of the Eighth Ward were read, and with slight exceptions were similar to those in the hands of the County Clerk. In the Eighth District, upon both returns 88 votes were given for James R. Woodruff, for Justice of the Superior Court, the name of the candidate intended being Lewis B. Woodruff. The return was directed to be sent to the Inspectors for correction.

At nearly 7 o'clock, the Board adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

A Free Academy for Girls.

A stated session of the Board of Education was held last night, at the Hall of the Board.

After the reading of the minutes, a communication was received from the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, in reference to rebuilding School No. 13, in Houston-street, near Essex. A motion of Mr. HIBBARD, to authorize the School Officers of the Ward to advertise for proposals for a new building, was carried.

The annual report of the Inspectors of the Tenth Ward was presented and ordered on file.

A communication from the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, in relation to the salary *of one of the* Teachers, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Monthly Report of the City Superintendent of Schools was read. The report recommended the immediate establishment of a *Free Academy for Females* in the new School for girls in Twelfth-street, in the *Fifteenth Ward.* The report gave rise to a long discussion, at the close of which the paper was laid on the table to be printed.

The following abstract will give the essentials of the report.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The attention of the Board of Education has frequently been called to the expediency and propriety of adopting the necessary preliminary measures for the establishment and organization of a Free Academy for the instruction of female pupils in the higher branches of study. Various circumstances have hitherto conspired to prevent action in this direction on the part of the Board. In the meantime, two large and commodious edifices have recently been erected in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, for the exclusive benefit of the female pupils of the respective schools in these Wards. That in the latter, has already been opened and filled with pupils chiefly from the other schools of the Ward. Several of the higher branches have been introduced into the course of instruction, with the express view of supplying, as far as possible, the deficiencies in a thorough and complete education occasioned by the absence of a Free Academy for girls. The new school in the Fifteenth Ward, which has just been completed, and is not yet organized, is designed to carry out the same system in that Ward. It is manifest, however, that these institutions, valuable as they are as Ward Schools, can never adequately supply the place of a Female Free Academy. The course of instruction can never essentially vary from that pursued in all the other schools; and a very limited number of pupils can, under any circumstances, avail themselves of the additional facilities provided for the most advanced classes. The power of the Board, too, under the existing law, to sanction a course of instruction in any of the Ward Schools, which is not equally applicable to all, is, to say the least, extremely doubtful.

In view of these circumstances the City Superintendent suggests the present conversion of the new School building in Twelfth-street, near University-place, into a Free Academy for girls,—open and free to the most advanced pupils of the several Female Grammar Schools throughout the City, and its organization at the earliest practicable period for the instruction in the higher branches of study of female pupils who shall have completed the required course in the respective schools to which they belong. The location is central and convenient; the new building, with a few slight alterations in its interior arrangements, would, in all respects, be abundantly adequate for all the purposes in view; and the two large schools already in active operation in the Ward are believed to be capable of accommodating all who may desire to attend, after transferring the higher classes to the proposed Academy. Even if the Ward should be subjected to a temporary embarrassment in this respect, the advantages which would accrue to the interests of Education throughout the entire City, by the appropriation of a building already erected and eligibly located, would far more than counterbalance this slight inconvenience; whereas, if the present opportunity is suffered to pass unimproved, years may elapse before the occurrence of a conjunction of circumstances so favorable to the organization of a Female Free Academy.

It is further urged, that equal and exact justice to the thousands of female pupils who are annually completing the ordinary course of instruction in the several schools of the City, demands that the same provision be made for their further progress, as has already been made for that of the other sex; that it is alike unworthy of the spirit of the age, and of the excellent system of public instruction which prevails in our midst, to discriminate, in this respect, between male and female pupils; that it is injudicious and unwise to confer special privileges in instruction on some of our Ward schools, which cannot equally be shared by all others of the same grade; and that the benefits of education should be equally diffused throughout every portion of the City. If the policy which dictated the establishment of a Free Academy for the advanced instruction of the male graduates of our public Schools was a sound one, and in accordance with the demands of public sentiment, the same policy in all its length and breadth should be extended to the female graduates. The course of instruction in all the Ward Schools should be uniform; no preference should be given to any over the other in this respect; and no advantages or inducements held out for attendance at any, not equally applicable to all. If a more extended and complete course is desirable, let it be provided in an institution specially established for that purpose and accessible to all.

In conclusion the Superintendent states, that in presenting these suggestions to the Board, no consultation was had with the officers of the Fifteenth Ward or any of them; and that it has been dictated solely by the earnest conviction that the best interests of education in the City will be promoted by its adoption, and with the confident assurance that the officers and inhabitants of that Ward will not hesitate to submit to a slight temporary sacrifice of their own special interests for the common benefit.

Dr. BEADLE presented a communication from HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., Principal of the Free Academy, presenting a portrait of TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., one of the former Presidents of the Board, and the originator of the Free Academy. On motion, the portrait was accepted with thanks, and placed in one of the panels of the Hall. It is one of Mr. BOGLE's finest efforts, and is well worthy of its place.

The following is the communication of Dr. WEBSTER:

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City and County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The establishment and organization of the Free Academy are of so recent a date, that all connected with it have a fresh and grateful remembrance of the zeal and ability with which the enterprise was undertaken and carried forward by Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, then the President of the Board of Education of this City, and now Consul-General to the Japanese Empire.

The instructors of this Institution desirous of recognizing and perpetuating his connection with its early history, requested him, on the occasion of a late visit to this City, after an absence of some years, to sit to JAMES BOGLE, Esq., for his portrait, which they herewith have the honor to present to the Board of Education, with a request that it be placed in the meeting room of the Board.

It would be a source of personal gratification to retain this very fine portrait at the Academy, but the services which it is intended to recognize and commemorate were performed by the distinguished subject while President of the Board of Education; the personal wishes of the officers have, therefore, yielded to their desire to have it placed in your hall, that an enduring memorial may be there preserved of a worthy President, and the founder and the early friend of the Free Academy and of Popular Education.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient and very humble servant, HORACE WEBSTER.

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, Nov. 21, 1855.

The Board of Education have received from various sources the portraits of DE WITT CLINTON, the first President of the late Public School Society; ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., the President of the Board of Education at the time of the consolidation of the Ward and Public Schools, and that of Mr. HARRIS, presented last evening, all of which were painted by Mr. JAMES BOGLE, and now occupy the walls of the meeting room of the Board.

The invitation of the Teachers' Association, to a course of Lectures, was accepted. The first Lecture will be delivered by Hon. S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent, next Saturday evening, Nov. 24, at the Hall of the Board of Education.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Board, in reply to the resolution of the Finance Commissioners of the City and County, was submitted and approved by the Board, and ordered to be transmitted to the Commissioners.

A report from the Auditing Committee, recommending the payment of sundry bills, was adopted.

Mr. FOWLER, Commissioner of the Twentieth Ward, called up the resolution of the Committee on Sites and School-houses, in regard to an appropriation of $4,673 71 to complete the school-house in Twenty-eighth-street, which was lost.

Several reports of minor importance were read, when the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board of Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon.

A communication was read as received from the Consul-General of the Netherlands, requesting the Commissioners for some time, and longer for a kindly purpose, to retain possession of the property of an individual. Referred to Castle Garden Committee. Some conversation arose in reference to a suit now in question before the Courts, and a replication as to certain matters was thought most advisable to be left to come up in course.

The Board entered upon a critical revision of their own printed document, intended to be sent to the various governments of continental Europe; its object being to explain the constitution of their own legally authorized body, and to insure the defeat of the efforts of passenger agents and foreigners in Europe, in practicing the same frauds upon emigrants as have been perpetrated in this country. Mr. Commissioner KELLY was very anxious to strike out the word "august" as incidentally addressed, but on vote the expression, as merely formal, was retained. He wished also to strike out the word "*desperadoes,*" as applied to the "runners." On motion, the word "persons" was substituted.

The phrase "your august government" was proposed to be altered to the uncouth and unusual phrase "your honorable government." This amendment was lost. The document begs the Governments of Europe to put down the system of booking in Europe, as conducted by runners and others whose "occupation is gone" in New-York. The document as amended was proposed for adoption, Mr. KELLY maintaining the only dissentient on account of the word "august." Mr. KELLY said he would object even to style a man "His Serene Highness," though the title is usual in Europe. It was not because the word "august" was applied to Deity that he objected to it.

Mr. GARRISON hoped that at present the Press would not give currency [illegible] contents of this missive to the European Governments. The entire document was withheld from the Reporters, nevertheless the papers last week gave the substantial facts. The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden from Nov. 14 to Nov. 21, have been 2,401 passengers bondable, and 109 not so liable. The cash means they have brought with them during the week has been $[illegible] 64. They have arrived in nine vessels, of which [illegible] were from Liverpool, two from London, one from Havre, and one from Bremen. The average cash brought by each passenger, including both sexes and all ages, is upwards of $24.

No. Emigrants arrived to Nov. 14, 1855		123,246
Since, to Nov. 21		2,489
Total		125,735
To same date in 1854		284,231

NUMBER OF INMATES IN INSTITUTIONS.

	1855.	1854.
Ward's Island	1,736	2,906
Marine Hospital	83	248
Total	[illegible]	3,154

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1855		$61,193 46
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 14	$336,943 43	
Received since, to Nov. 21, for commutation of passengers	6,841 78	
		343,785 18
Total		$404,977 61
Disbursements to Nov. 14, '55	$452,879 59	
Paid sundry expenses of Nov. 7 and 14	10,083 55	
		462,963 14
Overdraft on Bank		$57,985 53

☞ HORACE GREELEY delivered a capital lecture last night in Hope Chapel on Europe and America. Wet and dirty, as the weather was, the audience was both select and full. We noticed sundry literary characters and famous ladies present, who are seldom seen in public places of late.

Mr. GREELEY—the President unwittingly introduced him as "Hon."—opened in a strain of pleasantry which, taken in its connections of an unusually squeaking voice and stumbling enunciation, and an audience in most excellent condition, was irresistibly comic. He treated of the pleasures and enjoyments of a stormy sea-voyage,—of England, rural, manufacturing and commercial—of France, its agriculture, its capital and its morality—of Italy which he wouldn't like to stay long in, wholesome as it is, (if out of the reach of its miasma) to loiter a while among its perpetual tombs—of Switzerland, which one is a fool to dash through, but excellently wise to Summer and Winter, and recover elasticity of mind and strength of body in,—of Germany and the Rhine.

Mr. GREELEY never was happier in lecture or leader. The contrast between old Europe and Young America was capital, and the lessons which he read the latter from the full book of the experience of the former were loudly applauded. He repeated the sentiment which his friend in France thought singular when he uttered it there, and the audience after an introductory hiss or two, roundly applauded it—*that the best thing* that could happen to us, would be a sound flogging—such an one as would make us exceedingly loth to finger our neighbor's property or annex his land without a sufficient consideration.

Upon the policy of traveling he was eminently conservative. It was very proper that he should follow in the course of BAYARD TAYLOR, who, a week ago last night, set everybody crazy to go rambling. Let the young stay at home till they had earned a right to travel. Work first, especially until they had gained money enough to travel pleasantly, and experience enough to appreciate what they observed, and wear and tear enough to relish the rest. The lecture was an hour and a half in length.

Branch too Among the Prophets.

The prophets are not all dead yet by a long shot. One of them, at least, like the dying statesman of New-England, "still lives"—to-wit: STEPHEN H. BRANCH, who, as thirty men of Rhode Island affirm, was born in Providence. Here is the prophecy—we hold our breath to see how it is fulfilled. And beneath the prophecy is the indubitable evidence that the Ithuriel of aliens is not, as some slanderously affirm, a crazy man. See what a "glaring eye" he has for the confiscables.

THE INVOCATION.

AMERICANS: Fasten you glaring eye-balls on th Board to-night, as VIRGINIUS and OCTAVIAN fastened theirs on their despotic foes. After forced marches and a terrible conflict of nine months, we have reached the shores of the Rubicon, whose passage will not be effected without a *desperate* scuffle.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY PROPHECY.

Mr. Matsell's fate will be decided to-night. Alder- [illegible] [illegible], Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Steers and Kelly will vote against it. Aldermen [illegible] and [illegible] are doubtful. Aldermen [illegible] and Wakeman will vote for a Quo Warranto, with [illegible] of costly litigation, (which Matsell desires so that he can [illegible]) will procrastinate Matsell's fate. Aldermen Williamson, Moser, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Briggs, Barker, Christy, C. H. Tucker and Drake will vote to vacate Matsell's office, for which they will elicit the public regard.

[illegible]

N.B.—If Messrs. MATSELL, CONNOLLY and PURSER are aliens, (and they have not denied the fact in our columns,) the question very naturally arises, what disposition is to be made of the immense property they are said to have acquired through their salaried offices?

Miraculous Escape from Instant Death.

Yesterday, at 12 M., a rigger, (name not known,) while employed on board the brig *Elizabeth [illegible],* at the foot of Pine-street, E. R., fell from the head of the foretopgallantmast—an elevation of about 80 feet—down to the deck. He struck, in his descent, the main and maintopmast stays, which broke the force of his fall, so that he received no greater injury than breaking his left thigh and foot. This was caused by striking the edge of the long boat. The mast was very frail, all but the outer portion of it being powder posted. The back stays were added, and the mast broke off near the topmast cap, when the man was being run up on the yard, by the halyards from the deck. He was taken in a carriage to the Hospital.

Robbery at a Hotel—Not Committed by a Literary Man.

The room of Mr. [illegible] of Paterson, at the Clinton Hotel, was entered at an early hour last evening and robbed of clothing and other articles to the value of more than $[illegible]. No clue to the thief had been found. A well-known [illegible] when the robbery was discovered. The stolen property was not found on his person.

Fires.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the office of Mr. [illegible], broker, in the second story of No. 167 William-street, but was extinguished before it had made much progress. It originated from a stove-pipe which had been improperly inserted in the wall. The third story, occupied by JAMES WATSON, as a watch-case manufactory, was damaged to the amount of about $[illegible]—Insured. The second story was damaged to about the same extent. Slight injury was sustained to the first story, occupied by Mr. ACKERMAN as a bookstore. The latter was insured in the Fulton Insurance Company.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 88 Beaver-street, occupied by WM. F. [illegible], cotton-broker. The firemen were soon present, and succeeded in putting it out before more than $150 worth of property was destroyed. The fire was caused by the store-boy lighting a match to show him the way out of the building.

Terrible Murder in Jefferson County—A Wife Killed—A Mother-in-law Wounded—Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Syracuse Chronicle.

In the town of Lyme, Jefferson Co., and near the village of Chaumont, has long resided an intelligent farmer by the name of JAMES RYDER. His father was one of the settlers of the town, and Mr. RYDER, the son, was a thrifty, industrious, temperate, successful farmer, a good neighbor, a kind friend, and a man of popularity and integrity. A year or two ago he was the Supervisor of the town of Lyme, and has always had the respect and confidence of the neighborhood in which he resided. For his second wife he married the daughter of Mr. JACKSON, who, we believe, resides or has resided in or near Syracuse. By her he had four children. By his first wife he had three children, who are now, we believe, married and settled in life. For some time back, Mr. RYDER has not lived happily with his wife. The rumor is that he was more attached to a younger sister than was quite proper, and that his attachment caused a jealousy on the part of the wife, and criminations and recriminations have ripened into the most fearful consequences.

Mr. DELANO, who keeps a store at Chaumont, and from whom we have received our information, says that Mr. RYDER came into his store on Saturday last as cheerful as usual, and showing no symptoms of displeasure, or of unusual thoughtfulness; but it appears that he went home with a firm determination to take the life of his wife. In the evening he brought out a dirk-knife and [illegible] the family, and Mrs. RYDER seems to have suspected that he had evil designs towards her. However, they all went to bed as usual, and on Sunday morning, Mrs. RYDER arose and [illegible] she first built a fire in the [illegible], and then proceeded to the kitchen, and was engaged in making the fire there, when Mr. RYDER appeared with his dirk-knife in his hand, and, seizing her roughly, stabbed her in the abdomen, and cut her heavily across the throat. Her screams brought the family to her aid, and her mother, who was in the house, in attempting to interfere in behalf of her daughter, received several severe stabs, which, however, are not considered dangerous.

Mr. RYDER's daughter was also present, and witnessed the agonies of her dying mother, who sank on the floor, faint and bleeding, and soon breathed her last. Mr. RYDER, on seeing that his work was effectually done, immediately left the kitchen and went into the wood-shed, bolting the door carefully after him, and then drew the knife across his own throat, from ear to ear, so thoroughly that when he was found a short time afterwards he was dead. There is every evidence that the deed was fully premeditated. On the day preceding the murder, Mr. RYDER went over to his father's and said that he desired to make a new disposition of his affairs, as he did not expect to live long.

Little attention was paid to these remarks at the time; but it was found, on examining his papers, that he had willed his two farms to Miss JACKSON, the young lady, who is said to have been the cause of all these calamities, and that he had, for her sake, cut off all his children from their rightful inheritance. This would seem to indicate a state of mind hardly compatible with the usual feelings of a father; but still there is nothing to show that Mr. RYDER was at all deranged, or not in the possession of his faculties to the full. This murder is one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in this State, and may well attract the attention of the people in Jefferson County, and throughout the State.

Loss of the Cleopatra off Rio de Janeiro—Statement by Capt. Thayer.

From the Rio Janeiro Correio Mercantil, Oct. 8.

The North American ship *Cleopatra,* of the port of Boston, of 1,[illegible] tons, left Callao on the 19th of August last, with a cargo of 1,600 tons of guano. Nothing of importance occurred during the voyage up to the night of Friday, the 21st of September last, in longitude 24 40, 31 15 South latitude, when the vessel was making from twelve to thirteen miles an hour, in rainy and cloudy weather, and with the wind fresh, came in contact with something, which produced so great a shock as to arouse the portion of the crew that had turned in. Shortly after going to the pumps, we discovered that the vessel was making more water than usual, and at daybreak on the following morning, we found that some of the coppering and part of the ship's side was carried away. We kept pumping all that day, but instead of the water diminishing, we recognized that on the 23d that it was increasing, (three feet.) We then commenced to throw the guano overboard, and the wind being east northeast, we steered in the direction of Rio Janeiro.

During the day we threw overboard 200 tons of guano, keeping incessantly at the pumps; but still the water was raising at the rate of one foot per hour. At 11½ o'clock, seeing that the vessel was rapidly sinking, we put out the boats and stocked them with provisions and water.

"At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, we sounded, and found nineteen feet of water in the hold, and the pumps stuffed with the guano. A half hour afterward we abandoned the vessel and took to our boats. We got off a short distance, and we had hardly got from on board when we found that the vessel was full of water. We then got up sails in our boats, and at 6½ o'clock in the evening, in rainy weather, and having nineteen men in the launch, six in the small boat, and the pilot and officers in the second boat, we set sail for Rio. During the night we made ten miles, and on the following morning we lost sight of the second boats. The vessel must have sunk shortly after she was abandoned, as her deck was then at the water's edge. The captain, with the launch and with the other boat, arrived at this port on the morning of the 26 inst., after having navigated eight days and nine nights in their frail open boats.

The mate's boat with eighteen of the crew was picked up by the Peruvian bark *Villa de Pisco,* on the 5th Oct., about 30 miles of Cape Frio, near Rio Janeiro, every soul being saved. Capt. THAYER was to leave Rio Janeiro in the bark *[illegible],* for Richmond, and the crew would be sent home by the American Consul.

Hemp at St. Louis....Nov. 19.

The receipts of the week are 2,275 bales, being only 26 less than those of last. A few shipments have been made, but no sales reported. The amount in store unsold is supposed to be near 1,000 bales. Some slight inquiry is occasionally heard, but buyers demand a reduction, which holders are unwilling to meet. Latest sales of prime undressed were made at $145. At present, prices are altogether nominal. The general impression seems to be, that a demand will spring up during the present and ensuing month, as the stock held by manufacturers is becoming reduced, and a fair requirement for rope and bagging continues.

A room in the Mayor's Office at Philadelphia, is being prepared for the fire alarm and police telegraph. Both are expected to be in operation by the middle of December.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Interesting from India and China.

Consols 88 to 88 1-8.

The American steamship *North Star*, Captain Warren, belonging to the Vanderbilt line of steamers, has arrived from Havre and Southampton with dates to the evening of the 3d inst.

By this arrival we receive the second edition of the London *Times* of that date. We are consequently in possession of one day's later news than that received by the mail steamship from Liverpool, but it is unimportant.

The *North Star* left Cowes Roads at daybreak on the 4th.

We find the following in the Circular of Crosskey & Co., of Southampton, relative to the threatened difficulty between England and the United States:

"The question of War between the United States and Great Britain has been a leading topic of conversation and discussion for the last ten days, though few believe in the actual realization of such a direful event. An uncertain apprehension is felt on all sides; nobody knows what is going on, or where the first blow will fall, and even the absurd idea of an American invasion of Ireland is gravely discussed at Lloyds' on 'Change.

The real question in dispute between the two Governments is (we have good reason to believe) on the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the continued occupation and fortification, by Great Britain, of the Island of Ruatan, and other points on the coast of Honduras, in direct violation of the stipulations of that treaty.

Fearing, probably, that a persistence in this gross breach of good faith towards the Government and people of the United States must provoke earnest remonstrance, if not decided action, on the part of the United States, the British Ministry have largely reinforced their squadron in the West Indies. The sailing of this fleet, and the efforts of the *Times*, whose editors are striving to inflame the minds of the British people against the United States, by raising false issues, and making false charges against our Government and people, has caused all the excitement under which we are now suffering, and has given importance to a question that could, in all probability, have been quietly disposed of by amicable negotiations.

We are pleased to say that so far as our intercourse with Englishmen extends, we hear expressions of regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt the most friendly relations between the two countries. While on all sides, the press, (with two or three exceptions,) and the people, deprecate and condemn the action of the Ministry, and the *Times* newspaper.

We are sure that the question at issue will be amicably settled by the public opinion of the two countries, without prejudice to the just rights or honor of either people—they have too much humanity and good sense to disgrace their race and age by a fratricidal war."

The reported quotations at the London Stock Exchange at 11 o'clock morning of the 3d inst. are—Consols for Money, 88 to 88⅛; do. for Account, (Dec. 8,) 88¼.

In France, an Imperial Decree had been published confirming the promotion of fifty-seven persons belonging to the army in the East to the rank of officers, and the nomination of 378 to the honor of Knight of the Legion of Honor, as well as the grant of 1,3?? military medals conferred by Marshal Pelissier. The list comprised persons of every grade from Colonel down to private.

The New Conscription in Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Reliable information has this morning been given me that a new conscription of 10 men in a thousand has been ordered in the Russian 'Governments,' with the exception of Cherson and four or five others. When Austria had 750,000 men under arms, she had only conscribed about two per cent. of her whole population, but still a great want of hands was felt in all the provinces. What then must be the state of things in such a thinly populated country as Russia, where there have been at least four conscriptions within the last year and a half? The news contained in *Le Nord*, that possession of the Crimea is to be maintained at any and every sacrifice, has produced little effect here, as every one recollects that the Russians never employed such high and mighty language as when, 'for strategical reasons,' Prince Gortschakoff was making the best of his way from Moldavia into Bessarabia."

Russian Movements in the Crimea—Gortschakoff's "Critical Position" Denied.

The following is a condensed translation of a long (Russian) letter, of the 19th, received by the *Ost. Deutsche-Post* from Odessa:

"By advices from Simpheropol we learn that there is a great movement in that city. Many of the inhabitants are moving to the North, and all the hospitals are being removed to Perekop, Nicolaieff, and Cherson. The sick in those places are sent to Voznesensk and Elisabeth-Grod. The prices of provisions at Simpheropol are enormous. Since the cavalry action at Kongyll the enemy makes simple excursions from Eupatoria into the interior. The Russian corps of observation before Eupatoria consists of 66,000 (?) men, 20,000 of whom are cavalry. Intelligent military men are of opinion that an advance from Eupatoria and Simpheropol and Baktchiserai would be a bad move, unless the Allies had a powerful cavalry force and plenty of artillery at their disposal. The opinion of the Anglo-French press that Prince Gortschakoff is in a critical position is positively ridiculous. His whole army is now mobile, which naturally was not the case as long as he had to defend South Sebastopol. It is a mistake to believe that Sebastopol was the arsenal from which the whole army drew its *materiel*. Between the 1st of March and 15th of August, the fortress of Kieff alone sent 2,700,000 bombs, grenades, and 48-lb. and 36-lb. balls to the Crimea. The State paid 5 roubles and 40 copecks in silver for the transport of each pud (about 36 lbs. English) from Kieff to Sebastopol. During the last few days, the famous engineer Major-General Todtleben has been here. The head-quarters of the Southern Army are to be removed from Odessa to Nicolaieff. General of Cavalry Von Helfreich will succeed General Luders here; his staff arrived yesterday. Lieutenant-General Grotenhielm has left, with the Third Division of *Light Horse*, for Oczakoff. The commercial harbor of Oczakoff, which all ships coming from Nicolaieff, Cherson, and Odessa entered, is of some importance."

CHINA.

Dispersion of Pirates—Chinese Currency—Business and Trade—Advantages to Hong Kong—Rebels Quiet.

Hong-Kong (Sept. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

Shanghae advices are to the 7th inst., but contain no important political news. Nothing has been heard of late of the Russians in the north, or of the movements of our fleet.

A large and heavily armed piratical fleet has been destroyed, or dispersed, by her Majesty's brig *Bittern*, to the northward of Shanghae, and the well-planned and executed measures of Commander Vansittart have been most beneficial to the large native trade, which had been seriously interrupted. Nineteen piratical vessels have been destroyed.

The Taoutae of Shanghae has issued a proclamation ordaining that from and after the Chinese new year (February, 1856) all dollars or foreign coins of the kind accepted at the Custom-house in the presence of the Consuls, shall be taken at par with the old Carolus dollar, with reference to their intrinsic purity and weight in silver. This is an important step towards doing away with the fictitious value of the Carolus dollar, but the authority of the Taoutae is limited to his district, and the reformation of the currency must be a matter of time.

We hear nothing of rebels in the north.

Canton remains quiet, and the Province is apparently more tranquil than before, if we may judge from the safe transit of goods and produce to and from Canton, and the regular movements of the large passage-boats, which had long been disused, on the river. Food is plentiful, and the growing crops look well, the weather being favorable. Imports have improved considerably, and holders of goods and yarn look for higher prices. Woolens, metals, and other articles have also been inquired for at fair prices.

Three chops of the new season's Congous have arrived, but prove to be of very indifferent quality, and exorbitant rates are asked. Last season's teas have been coming in rather freely, and prices are lower in consequence of home advices. The crop of Canton silk, which is reported as being only equal to half of former seasons', is entirely taken for native manufacture at high prices, as well as the small stock of Nankin which has come to market.

At Shanghae also, the import market has improved, and shirtings have been taken at advanced rates. Other manufactures have likewise been inquired for. Metals very dull.

In raw silk a considerable business has been done at enhanced prices, which Chinese competition for native manufacture tends to support and increase.

Tea purchases have been extensive, at an advance of 1 to 2 ts. per picul for good to fine Congous.

Foo-chow dates are to the 27th August. A Vice-Regal proclamation announces that, after the 13th September, a duty of 6 mace per picul will be levied on all teas grown in the province or brought to Foo-chow for sale. This measure is very unpalatable, and considerable opposition may be expected.

Prices of tea show a decline of 2 to 3 ts. per picul. The remaining stock and expected supplies are of the inferior kinds. During the month four vessels had sailed for the United Kingdom, and four for America. Two vessels remained on the berth for Great Britain.

Hong Kong has reaped great advantages from the disturbed state of China, and continues to prosper. The Chinese trade and population are increasing, the latter being estimated at 56,000, while the extensive land sales lately made have placed in the hands of the Government an unexpected means of carrying out the improvements long felt to be desirable. We understand the Parliamentary grant of £20,000 will be declined.

The last Calcutta steamer carried to India nine Chinese, black tea manufacturers, engaged by Mr. Fortune for the Government plantations in the north-west provinces of India.

Freights have declined. The passenger trade hence to California and Port Phillip has been almost entirely annihilated by the restrictive measures lately adopted there against Chinese immigration. We cannot, however, suppose that such a bill as that passed at Victoria will receive the Royal assent, showing, as it does, such manifest injustice to the Chinese, whose *exclusion of foreigners* it has been the study of England to overcome!

INDIA.

Atrocious Murder of a British Functionary—The Santhal Insurrection Still Alive—Mahometan Fanaticism.

Dates from Bombay are to the 3d of October, and from Calcutta to the 22d of September.

Intelligence had reached the Bombay Government from Madras, that Mr. H. V. Conolly, Collector of Malabar, had been murdered on the 11th of October, by a party of Moplahs. On the evening of the day in question, Mr. Conolly was seated with his wife in the verandah of his house, near Calicut, when five men armed with the long and heavy Moplah knife rushed in and commenced a violent attack upon him. Mrs. Conolly ran into the house, calling upon the servants to come to the assistance of their master. Two of them, who were near the spot, immediately came forward, but were kept at bay by the assassins, who cut off the hand or several of the fingers of one, and inflicted a severe wound on the other. Then, their work accomplished, the murderers disappeared in the darkness. Mr. Conolly was carried into the house, and medical assistance sent for from Calicut, but before it could reach him he had expired. His injuries are described as being of the most frightful character. No fewer than 27 wounds were found upon his body, which was almost literally hacked to pieces. His poor wife sat by his side covered with the blood of her husband she had seen murdered before her eyes, stunned and tearless under the weight of a blow so sudden and so terrible.

A party of the 74th Highlanders were dispatched in search of the murderers, and on the 17th of October they fell in with them at Munjerry, when, as on previous occasions of a similar nature, it was found impossible to take these desperate fanatics alive, and they fell to a man before the bayonets of the soldiers.

The insurrection of the Santhals has not been completely put down. The Grand Trunk road, however, is clear, and the depredations of the insurgents fewer, and within very confined limits. The adoption of decisive measures is anticipated as soon as the weather becomes settled, and the country sufficiently dry to enable the troops to enter the jungles. The latest intelligence from the disturbed districts is the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Calcutta, Oct. 1:

"Seventeen of the family of the Zemindar of Narrampore are murdered by the Santhals. The Santhals, 1,000 strong, were about to attack Jantarrah, when Lieutenant Phillips came upon them, and killed about 25, wounding 50 or 60."

The religious quarrel in Oude appears to be far from settled. A Mahometan pamphlet, entitled *The Sword is the Key of Heaven and Hell*, has been widely disseminated over Northern India, some three hundred copies having been seized at Cawnpore alone. The English translation that has been published is said to give but a poor idea of the spirited exhortations of this able and fanatical tract. It commences by asserting the sinfulness of war waged merely for conquest or dominion, but the lawfulness of taking up arms in defence of the religion of the Prophet.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

Corner Stone of a New Chapel.

The old Seamen laying up in ordinary at the Snug Harbor, down the Bay, received company yesterday. They had a good time; so did their visitors. There were two hundred men who ventured out in the storm, to eat, drink and be jolly with the tars. Mayor Wood and Recorder Smith headed the procession, and Pelatiah Perit, General Paez, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Judge Vanderpoel, Demeter Ogden, J. R. Broadhead, John N. Genin and Dr. Griscom, and sundry others brought up the numbers in attendance to a round figure. The new Chapel is already partly up; but a hole was left for the Corner-Stone Box. In the temporary place occupied for religious purposes the company assembled, while Dr. Phillips made an introductory address. He gave a historical account of the Snug Harbor; told how Capt. R. R. Randall, of New-York, once owned a farm in the Fifteenth Ward; how he handed over his property, when he died, to Trustees who were to found with it a *Harbor for Seamen*. Up in the galleries clustered the veterans, to hear again a story that is a glad one to them. They listened to the Doctor's earnest eulogy of the institution, and occasionally there was a rough coat-cuff seen passing before a pair of eyes that were shaded by a shaggy white eyebrow. The first Trustees of the Harbor were Chancellor Lansing, Mayor Clinton, Recorder Livingston, John Murray, President of the Chamber of Commerce, James Fonquar, President of the Marine Society, and Thomas Freeman, Vice President, Rev. Benj. Moore, Senior Minister of the Episcopal Church in this City, and Rev. John Rogers, Senior Minister of the Presbyterian Church. This was the class of officers indicated in Capt. Randall's will. The income from the estate in October, 1806, amounted to $4,243 07. In 1814, it was $6,000 per year. Now, it is $75,000 per annum! The property owned by the Trustees on Staten Island is 121 acres, purchased for $16,000. It is worth now $1,500,000. Upwards of $80,000 of expense is being laid out in new buildings and sundry improvements. There are 200 seamen fed, lodged, clothed, and cared for generally.

The company walked away in a great umbrella procession to the place where the corner-stone was to be laid. Mayor Wood performed the ceremony, in conjunction with Dr. Phillips. The articles deposited were a Bible, the New-York Directory, copies of the Daily Times, (the only morning newspaper deposited,) the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Evening Post*. The documents pertaining to the Institution were added:

Dr. Phillips, when the articles had been laid in the box, said:

In the acknowledgment of our dependence on our Covenant God, by way of seeking His protection and blessing in rearing this structure to the honor of His name, in allusion to the fundamental doctrine that we are built upon the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, that he is the *elect*, tried, precious stone, the Rock upon which the Church is built, and upon which all our hopes for time and for eternity rest, we lay the corner-stone of this building, which is to be dedicated to the worship of the one only living, true God, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

And then the company went back. The doors of a roomy place were opened and a collation was set forth which nobody in these parts had better try to excel. The best of it was that nobody got drunk, the entertainment being wholly temperance. The Mayor presided, and gave as a sentiment, "The Memory of Captain Randall."

Mr. Joseph Hoxie was called out and made an appeal (which he presently made a moving appeal by going around with the hat) in behalf of the Children's Home, just back of the Harbor, which we had occasion to speak about not many days ago.

Mr. Demeter Ogden made two handsome speeches during the afternoon. One was addressed to the seamen, as they sat at dinner, and he requested the old salts to "clew up," "belay," "haul in," let out an anchor, and pull hard at the helm in the right way, (to the starboard, of course,) with many other terms that we, as land-lubbers, can't be expected to know anything about, but which evidently conveyed oceans of sound sense, rivers of poetry and unbounded lakes of pleasure to the old fellows who smacked their lips over the untasted dinner, and drank in what Mr. Ogden said with smiling faces. In the dinner-room, Mr. Ogden spoke of the Institution and was warm in its praise, for it is placed where the sons of old mariners will hereafter be happy in the consciousness that under its roof once their fathers rested.

Mr. Henry E. Davies, following Mr. Ogden, called attention to two incidents in connection with the place. One was that Mr. Henry Brevoort once tried to buy Capt. Randall's farm for $7,600, but was unable to raise more than $5,600, and wouldn't run in debt for the $2,000, and so lost it. And the other—that Daniel D. Tompkins was the party to whom the seamen are indebted for the suggestion that Capt. Randall adopted to found this establishment.

Having received all of which, the company heard letters from Lieutenant-General Scott, Ex-Recorder Tillou, George Newbold, and Marshall S. Bidwell,—the General's note of apology reading thus:

"Lieutenant-General Scott regrets that his engagements will not permit his absence from the City to-morrow, or he would take great pleasure in being present at the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Chapel to be erected at *The Sailors' Snug Harbor*, on Staten Island.

"New-York, Nov. 20, 1855."

WHAT THE NEW BUILDINGS ARE.

Mr. Salmon, architect and builder at the Harbor, has furnished, at our request, a description, which is [illegible]:

The main building is eighty feet square, three stories in height, with counter-cellar and basement.

The first or principal story is used for [illegible] rooms, which are capable of sitting 800 persons with ease.

The dining-rooms are separated by a wide hall running through the centre of the building. The hall is fifteen feet in width, with an easy flight of stairs to ascend to the third story.

The second and third stories are allotted for sleeping apartments, bath-room, water-closets and wardrobes.

In the loft there are four large water tanks capable of holding each 6,000 gallons of water, which is received from the roof, and otherwise supplied from reservoirs on the premises by force pumps.

The basement is occupied by the steward's room, kitchen, store rooms and offices; all of which are admirably arranged for the comfort of the inmates.

The wash-house, facing the main building, is thirty-five feet by fifty, two stories high, with a cellar. The first is devoted to washing, rinsing, drying, &c., by steam. One of King's patent washing machines is operated by power engine.

The second story is devoted to drying and airing rooms. The loft of this building also contains three large water tanks receiving the water from roof—1,000 gallons.

The chapel is 48 feet by 60 feet, for the main building with a rear extension of 16 feet by 20 feet, and a porch in front. It is calculated to seat comfortably 500 persons.

The buildings are well ventilated and thoroughly heated by hot air, and well calculated to produce all the comforts in regard to health &c., requisite for the inmates of the above institution.

A passage-way connects the main building to the old one which shelters the inmates in their occupations in stormy weather.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDMUND SPENSER: the Text carefully revised, and illustrated with notes, original and selected, by Francis J. Child. Boston: Little, Brown & Company; New-York: James S. Dickerson. 5 vols. 16mo.

These volumes are in continuation of the very excellent series of British Poets, for which the public is indebted to Messrs. Little & Brown. That they have not preceded some of the later authors, as chronological precedence would dictate, is one evidence that Spenser has been thought worthy and thought to need unusual care and labor in the editing. He certainly has obtained them. We have been at pains to collate cantos of the *Faery Queen* here and there with the standard edition of H. J. Todd, London, 1805, and find the text is rendered with an accurate purity worthy of a Foulis or a Bodoni. The notes are as frequent, perhaps, and copious as the abundant text, crowded as it necessarily must be, in compliance with the design of the series, into a limited space, would admit of, still words and phrases requiring illustration occasionally escape it, leaving the reader at a loss for the sense, or to substitute an improper one. Thus, in *Faery Queen*, Book I, Canto I, Stanza 1, the poet says of St. George:

"Full *jolly* knight he seemed, and faire did sitt," &c.

The unaccustomed reader will naturally understand the italicised word in its vulgar and obvious sense; and object to any representation of the living type of holiness as endowed with the fun-loving jollity of mine host of the Tabard. A note intimating that *jolly* is the French *joli*, the equivalent of *handsome*, would not have been wasted. Again, in F. Q. I., i, 26, it might have been well to say that the word *impe* in the Poet's time signified *children*, without the diabolical or derogatory meaning now attached to the word. And in Virgil's Gnat, vol. 5, p. 71, the word *[illegible]* meaning *across*, is undefined. Such instances, indeed, might be multiplied extensively. The same regard to brevity has now and then produced incorrectness in the definition. *Stound* (F. Q. IV., ii, 15) means *moment*, not *situation*; *eueut* (F. Q., IV., vii, 8) means *struck*, not *thrown*; *succeed* (F. Q., VI., iv., 8) means *follow after*, not *approach*, and similar sacrifices of sense to the exigencies of space occur elsewhere, but with far less frequency than was to be expected. It may not be too much to say that the text has never been more accurately given, or more plainly elucidated within convenient limits than here. Nor can too high praise be awarded to the memoir of Spenser, adding, to the facts collected by other biographers, several highly interesting ones elicited by later research. Bating a rather inadequate estimate of the poet's rank among the sons of song, and a disposition to reiterate censure of his practice of alliteration, the criticism is fair and favorable. For the former point, as the abundant poetic faculty of Spenser is conceded, the Titianesque richness of his coloring; the infinite variety of his thought and imagery, the *lactea ubertas* of his language, the inexpressible, inimitable melody of his versification; we may own his defect of proportion and neglect of artistic arrangement, without derogating from his place among the foremost of his faculty in all times and lands. The primacy of Shakespeare as a playwright, is undisputed, notwithstanding his disregard of dramatic unities, and other classical trammels. And alliteration ceases to be offensive when we cease to detect in it the traces of laborious design; and few readers of Spenser have failed to observe that the vice, if such it be, was a necessity of an excessively nice metrical ear; that it was not at all the result of study, but flowed forth rather as an inevitable echo to the sense. Fluent writers of verse know how much more difficult it is to avoid than to seek alliteration.

We must also confess our surprise at finding the learned Upton ranked first among the commentators upon Spenser. That editor belonged to a group of well-read classical scholars, who, about a century ago, applied their learning to the elucidation of English poets. What Warburton attempted to be to Shakespeare; what Newton was to Milton; that Upton was to Spenser. He had no better preparation for the work than his classical attainments, sound taste, and discretion. Of what was most material, that knowledge of the Saxon and mediæval English languages, so essentially requisite to the understanding of Spenser, he possessed little or nothing. He knew very little of heroic romance, without the light of which the *Faery Queen* is an enigma. Tyrwhitt, who, in his edition of the "Canterbury Tales," introduced the legitimate school of English criticism, succeeded Upton, and pointed the way to Todd, whose learning in English philology, early literature, and especially the departments of romance and poetry, better qualified his patient industry for the work of a commentator, than the profound and heavy learning of Upton, or the shallow and uncertain erudition of Warton. To Todd we are indebted for the first settlement of the poet's text upon a satisfactory basis; and for the application to his elucidation of all the helps the entirest familiarity with the language in its most recondite phases could afford. No future edition of Spenser can be other than an abridgment of Mr. Todd's. This tribute we conceive to be due to the learned editor of *Johnson's Dictionary*.

Was Mr. Macaulay right when he pronounced the *Faery Queen* obsolete, and challenged, by way of proof, the production of a single reader who had patiently waded through it? The frequent republication of the entire poems, voluminous as they are, strikes us as evincing the contrary. There have been a half-dozen American editions, all of which, with several imported editions, have found ready sale. There have been two or three American books devoted to criticism on Spenser, which have enjoyed a reasonable share of popularity. That of Dr. John S. Hart, Principal of the Philadelphia High School, entitled *Spenser and the Faery Queen*, has had a second, and we believe a third edition, since its appearance some ten years ago. Its elegant and earnest appreciation of the poet, and judicious indication of passages the most striking for the glow of golden light with which Spenser transfigures his inventions, and clothes his fancies, account for its success. Mrs. C. M. Kirkland has likewise, in a volume with the same title as Dr. Hart's, contributed to swell the number of the Poet's admirers. It is possible that even with these provocatives, there may be few sufficiently stout of heart to read the *Faery Queen* from end to end without rest or intermission. But no long poem is so read in these days, when even literary men put on the shoes of swiftness. The twenty-four books of the *Iliad* are as seldom perused continuously as are the thirty-six plays of Shakespeare, or the six books of the *Faery Queen*. Indeed, the author of the latter strung his books together by so attenuated a thread, that the interest of each may be viewed as complete in itself; and as readable separately, as are the "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry V.," notwithstanding Falstaff figures in both. The *Faery Queen* is a book to dip into, to read by snatches, chiefly *al fresco*, of a Summer's day, under trees and beside brooks; and so enjoyed, it is a veritable garden of Adonis, a mine of wealth, richer than the Cave of Mammon. And that it is so read, and otherwise quite generally read, we certainly believe, not only on the evidence of repeated editions, but from the frequency of quotation, and the perceptible influence it exercises on current poetical literature. Keats was, and his living imitators are, direct followers of Spenser.

The present series of the Poets bids fair to be the most complete, without being too inclusive. Johnson began with Cowley, and embraced a host of stupid versifiers cotemporary with himself, who are now only remembered with disgust. Bell and Anderson began farther back, but were equally hospitable to the mob of living gentlemen who penned monotonous pentameters with such fearful facility. The Whittingham edition in 100 pocket volumes was less valuable at the outset than Johnson's, for it left out Cowley; and at the close it left in the Whiteheads, the Jenyns, the Blairs, the Moores, the Dyers, Littletons, &c., &c., &c. One feature, however, might be retained advantageously. Some ten volumes are devoted to the best pieces of third and fourth-rate verse-spinners from Rochester and Halifax down to Shenstone and Hammond, so room may be made for the Crashaws, Herricks and Marvels, and others whose poetry was not composed on the fingers, and scanned at the expense of nature and sense. The edition of Mr. Robert Bell, recently commenced in England, but, we believe, suspended for want of encouragement, promised one or two novel features, which our enterprising Boston friends will no doubt adopt. One was grouping together in an occasional volume of political poems and songs, such as the ballads of the Cavaliers, and the Jacobites, the Rolliad, the Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, and of Corn-Law rhymers. Another was a similar volume devoted to anonymous and fugitive pieces, of great merit, many of which may be gathered from Dodsley's and other collections of last century and more recently; and from the periodical and newspaper press. Such suggestions, we are sure have only to be made to the Publishers to secure attention, if not compliance.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—Second Series, Vol. X. (From the beginning, Vol. XLVI.) Boston: Littell, Son & Co.

If ever literary man had a mission, it is Mr. E. Littell. His life has been dedicated to the one purpose—of providing the public with a periodical containing the cream of the numerous reviews, magazines, literary journals and newspapers of Europe, improved, now and then, by the introduction of able and interesting articles from native publications. His first work (the *Museum*) has been so long out of print, that a complete set rarely turns up for sale. The continuation, with many improvements, is this *Living Age*, of which the forty-sixth volume is now before us. This collection, commenced in 1844, is accessible, as every page has been stereotyped. Whoever posses it is master of a variety of reading which, in quality and quantity, has never been equaled. Here are the best articles on biography, history, literature, travels, science, politics, art, criticism, in a word, "*de omnibus rebus*," including fiction and poetry, which have appeared, during the last eleven years, in the best periodicals at home and abroad. Week after week, as with the regularity of well-adjusted mechanism, have the drab-colored *livraisons* of *The Living Age* been issued, forming four volumes in each year, of over 800 pages, in clear and readable type, yet each page equal in quantity to two of the *Quarterly* or the *Edinburgh*. But the mere amount of letter-press ought to be a secondary consideration. In this work it is;—the taste, judgment and nice tact displayed in the selection of articles, are above all praise, because they have never been equaled. Mr. Littell has made it a point to choose, not alone articles of immediate but of permanent interest. The biographical papers concerning the living as well as the dead, in these volumes, may particularly be spoken of as conveying a vast amount of information, which has been culled from hundreds of periodicals. But in nearly all points the work is perfectly cyclopædiac.

When the new series was commenced, in 1853, we had the pleasure of referring to the labors of its editor in terms of high eulogy, and we prophesied that the work would be made even more deserving of popularity than before. We prophesied truly. The work has improved, and appears constantly improving. In the last-issued volume, we find papers from the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, *British Quarterly*, and *Westminster Reviews*; from *Blackwood's*, *Fraser's*, *The Gentleman's*, *Sharpe's*, the *Dublin University*, and the new *Monthly Magazines*; from *Chambers' Journal*, *Household Words*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Hogg's Instructor*, *American Journal of Insanity*, *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, *The Press*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, *Times*, *Economist*, *Punch*, *Notes and Queries*, New-York *Observer*, Boston *Transcript*, and the New-York Daily Times. From such sources a vast variety of admirable papers have been collected—many, we venture to say, have hereby been rescued from oblivion. We more particularly allude to newspaper articles, which naturally would pass away, amid the multiplicity of news journals, but for being preserved by floating down to other years in such a work as this. One great merit of the *Living Age* is that each volume contains an excellent double index;—one referring to the periodicals quoted from, the other giving the general contents in alphabetical order. To persons who have occasion to use the work for reference, the value of a good index is incalculable for the time it saves.

INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LAW. Designed as a first book for students. By Timothy Walker, LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 758, $5 50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The title of this book is its best preface. It is not "a treatise." It never will be "an authority." It aims at a very different purpose. It attempts, and with fair promise of success, to explain in familiar and unstudied language the more general principles and rules of American Jurisprudence, with the sole view of initiating the student into a legal atmosphere.

The study of the Law, like almost no other study, has no beginning and no end. In Geometry you may take a half a dozen definitions, and as many axioms, and then go on demonstrating new truths, until you have developed the full resources of your material; and in all this every step is dependent on and explained by the previous one. Thus, also, in some degree, with almost any other study, as commonly taught. But in that endless chain, the Law, take up any link you please, and it hangs on two others; and the student has a puzzle on the right hand and another upon the left, as well as one before him. The result is, that the first few treatises which a student reads, he reads without much understanding. A very clear-headed student gets glimmering ideas which he thinks he understands much better than he does; but when he closes his first volume, he has, probably, no definite, sharp-edged, positive knowledge, which he can state in propositions that will bear the test of legal scrutiny. He has certain general, vague and unrepeatable ideas—what our respected Professor of Mental Science used to characterize as *a somehow-so-ness of ideas*.

We do not know how the student can get through this unavoidably uncomfortable labor and achieve this indispensable unsatisfactory success more easily and more thoroughly than by the use of this book. If the student has read and mastered Kent's Commentaries, or Blackstone's, we should not recommend this, unless he wish some light reading for evenings. But, in our judgment, a careful perusal of this volume as a first book would amply repay the time, in facilitating the understanding of whatever standard text-books might be taken up subsequently.

It is a matter of satisfaction to observe that the success of the work has called for this third and enlarged edition.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER. By Dr. Doran. 2 vols. 12mo. New-York: J. S. Redfield.

These volumes contain the private memoirs of the Four Georges, as well as of their wives. In fact, they actually are the Scandalous Chronicles of over a century of Guelphic Royalty in England. Full of anecdote, culled from a variety of sources, they are extremely interesting; and, while they are more amusing than most works of fiction, they contain the element of truth also. From their perusal, we arise with our previous conviction fully confirmed—that the Hanoverian rulers of England, spoken of here without the slightest reserve, belong to the class named by Moore, in one of his satires, as "Lords of a day," who deserve to be

"Forgotten as fools, or remembered as worse."

There has been somewhat of a decided opinion, in England, respecting these *Lives*; the critics have generally praised their execution as well as their fullness of detail; but a section of the ultra-loyal have declared that Dr. Doran ought not have revived the scandals of former days. On the contrary, we hold that he has performed the duty of an honest man by holding up such a Past to the abhorrence of the present time. Must History be silent, or be a liar, when high people are in question? If a monarch be a bad husband, an obstinate or stupid ruler, a debauched man, a profligate "gentleman," shall not the truth be spoken of him? Mr. Doran, on the other hand, does not shrink from the duty—not a pleasant one—of showing how the Georges treated and maltreated their wives. Into the same quarry which supplied the materials for these biographies, has Mr. Thackeray dug deeply. We recommend, for the better understanding of *his* lectures, that these volumes be carefully perused. They have supplied, or do confirm, the greater portion of his facts, with a vast quantity of other illustrative materials, which enable the reader fully to understand what manner of men and women were the first four "Dei Gratia" rulers of Great Britain and Ireland.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Celebration of the 173d Anniversary of the Landing of William Penn.

On Thursday last, sixty-one members of this Society dined at the Old Court-House, in Chester, in commemoration of the day on which the founder of the State first set his foot upon its soil. Mr. Thomas Dunlap presided, assisted by Mr. Peter S. Michler, of Easton, and Mr. Aubrey H. Smith as Vice Presidents. Rev. Thomas Brainerd officiated as Chaplain.

Before gathering around the table the members of the Society planted a pine and a willow tree at the spot where Penn's boat touched the shore; cut slips from the holly tree which, tradition says, stood there at the time, and the good taste of Mr. John M. Broomall, who owns the property, will long preserve; and drank water of the well of the "Old Essex House," at which Penn was entertained.

The company then assembled in the venerable building which, for a century and a quarter, accommodated the Courts of Delaware County, and seated themselves at the well-covered board.

Among the toasts proposed after the cloth was removed were the following:

1. *The day we celebrate.*
2. *The Memory of William Penn.*—The founder of a great State, who proved to the world how a wise frame of Government, rightly administered, would, without recourse to arms, best promote material prosperity.
3. *Agriculture*—The basis of our prosperity.
4. *Lafayette*—On the battle-ground of old Chester.
5. *The Ancient Swedes*—Sturdy, virtuous, hospitable—who, although they loved Sweden much, did not the less their adopted home.
6. *Our sister Societies.*

Mayor Charles Biddle responded to the second toast in an eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the character and history of the founder of Philadelphia.

The speech which will chiefly interest our readers was that delivered by Mr. T. C. Devereux, of New-York, in answer to "Our Sister Societies." Mr. Devereux said:

Without special authority, or any official designation, from the New-York Historical Society to represent them here, as one of its members, much interested in its welfare, it is with great pleasure I rise in acknowledgment of the sentiment just expressed from the Chair; and while on my feet, Mr. President, allow me to glance at a topic of interest intimately connected with the history it is the peculiar province of your society to explore and elucidate.

A chapter on the general history of this country remains to be written, and when attempted we may hope the duty will fall to an impartial as well as able hand; that of the motives, according to an estimate made by comparison, which led to the different colonizations within British North America.

Apart from the desire, common to all of them, to better their condition; to secure homes in peace and plenty on the far side of the great waters, they were severally actuated more or less by religious considerations and aspirations, looking to forms of political organization:

"——— dum conderet urbem
Inferretque Deos Latio."

Here we must judge of motives, when unable to sound their origin, by immediate apparent results. The solid and substantial burghers of New-Amsterdam troubled themselves but little with theories in Church or State. Satisfied with enough to eat, plenty to wear, comfortable quarters and a full pipe, as to other matters, with habitual faith however in the protection of free traditions, they left themselves pretty much at the disposal of their high mightinesses in Holland. The Old Dominion was, at the outset a colony merely, having no identity apart from, and subject to every fluctuation in, the mother country. The Ark and the Dove bore to St. Mary's, on the Potomac, a system eminently tolerant, but politically immature. In the Carolinas, at the mercy of a despotic proprietary, industry and improvement were for a long time paralyzed by institutions theoretical merely, and wholly out of time and place.

Peculiar singleness of motive, by a license poetic or otherwise very broad indeed, it seems to me, is attributed to the Colonists of Plymouth, the pioneer settlement of New-England. What are the facts? A body of non-conformists in 1608, fled from England to escape the severity of penal laws. Settling at Leyden, their numbers, after a time, began to diminish—the aged members dying off, and their children marrying into Dutch families. To arrest—so they said—"contamination;" to save their community from extinction; to escape insalubrity of climate; to make provision against the *res angusta domi*, (four sufficient motives in place of one,) it was resolved, after much consultation, to remove to America. In undoubted prose, then, the *Mayflower* came to these shores freighted with those who fled from too much liberty, rather than for want of that commodity.

At a later period your William Penn projected his colony. Charity, Sir, it is well known, begins at home, and sometimes even remains there. A New-Yorker, zealous for all the honors and laurels of our own history, as colony, province, "Empire State," I would naturally favor the closest scrutiny into the merits of a rival. Yet, truth compels the admission, far from reluctant, however, which it is simply a virtue of necessity to make, that your great founder, as to purity and elevation of purpose, stands first among the fathers of American colonization. He alone thoroughly comprehended, and ever steadily maintained the natural connection between the love of freedom and the practice of the first and greatest of all Christian virtues—toleration, another term for charity. His matured plan of a free colony for all men was novel, as it was grand, dictated by benevolence and sagacity of the highest order. This was no faltering adhesion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The institutions here, in this Commonwealth, established by him, provided, from the first, every guarantee for freedom, civil and religious. They did not grow into liberty from chance or circumstance. "Mercy, Justice," the heraldic legend of your Society, sacred and honored words, were the means through which Penn subdued the savage, and caused the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

But, Sir, I am in danger of being led away by the topic, and at a time, too, when brevity of speech is a virtue. With many thanks for your patience and attention, I beg to offer this sentiment, to express our respect for an Association which has done very much in connection with the history of this Commonwealth, as well as for American history generally:

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania—One of the most useful and among the oldest of American Historical Societies.

The celebration was altogether most successful and happy. Letters were read from many members who were unable to participate in the festivities. Among them were replies from the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Governors of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Rumored Resignation of Alvarez Untrue—Ministerial Difficulties—Movements of the President—Vidaurri's Letter to Mr. Marcy on the Texas Invasion—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

By the arrival of the *Orizaba* at New-Orleans, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from Mexico City to the 3d of November. The news is unimportant.

We have by this arrival a contradiction of the rumor that Alvarez had resigned the Presidency in favor of Comonfort. The *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, says that so far from the rumor being correct, Comonfort actually tendered his resignation as Minister of War, although Alvarez did not accept it. This tender of resignation arose from the complaints made that reforms in his department were not made with sufficient rapidity. From his own letter, it appears that Alvarez's Minister for Foreign Affairs was the party who had intimated to Señor Comonfort a desire for a different course from that which he was pursuing.

There have been other ministerial difficulties, apparently arising out of this matter, although the papers which we have received do not explicitly show this. The Ministry of Relations, we perceive, had been vacated, and some difficulty had been experienced in getting a candidate willing to fill it. The Minister (Ocampo) assigned as a reason for his resignation that he could not agree with Señor Comonfort, Minister of War, as to the means by which the aim of the Revolution is to be worked out. A correspondent, writing from Mexico City on the 5th inst., says in reference to this matter: "After the resignation of Melchior Ocampo, the portfolio of the Minister of Relations was offered successively to six gentlemen, all of whom declined the office. It was at length accepted by Señor Arriola Don Ponciano Arriaga, who has been appointed Minister of the Interior, is on his way from San Luis to enter upon the duties of his station, and Santos Degollado, Minister of Improvements, left Guadalajara a few days ago with the same object. Consequently, before long, the Cabinet will be complete, but a new crisis may be shortly expected. Irreconcilable differences of opinion exist between the *moderos* and the *puros*, and those differences have produced the difficulty experienced in obtaining a competent and popular Minister of Relations. Every one of the candidates lays down as a condition *sine qua non*, that Guillermo Prieto, Minister of Finance, should resign. Comonfort himself is determined to leave the Cabinet if Prieto remains. The mutterings of the storm have been heard for some time. Be assured, it will soon burst forth with terrible fury.

Comonfort is gradually reducing the strength of the army, by forming certain regiments with others, and pensioning off the officers. Prieto, the Minister of Finance, has issued a large batch of decrees, and created infinite dissatisfaction. He has suspended the payment of the Spanish Convention, and delayed that of the English. These acts have given rise to diplomatic remonstrances. A deal of complaint is uttered against the clergy, but nothing thus far has been ventured against them, nor will anything be attempted.

President Alvarez had arrived at San Augustin, a small town situated about five leagues from Mexico, which he has selected as his place of residence, in preference to the capital.

Gen. Vidaurri's conduct continues to attract a great deal of attention, and still some censure. The papers contain a lengthy document, which he has addressed to Mr. Secretary Marcy, through the Mexican Minister at Washington, complaining of the filibustering invasion of Mexico lately across the Rio Grande. After relating the circumstances of the invasion, already well known here, he calls particular attention to the fact that on the arrival of the Mexican troops at Piedras Negras, after it had been burnt, the commander at Fort Duncan, instead of giving some expression of his Government's disapproval of the invasion, opened four pieces of artillery on the place and posted troops on the left bank of the River Bravo to protect those perpetrating it. He says that on seeing this conduct of an American officer, he suspended all further military operations, and resolved to appeal to his Government. He observes that the pretended motive of the invasion could not justify it, even if the allegation were true, while the fact, he says, is that Mexico suffers severely from the Indians against whom the United States are bound by treaty to protect her. He says that he has caused an estimate of the damages sustained to be made, in order that his Government, (the Government of the undersigned) may claim indemnity in the usual diplomatic course.

The *Veracruzano* considers that Señor Vidaurri has taken too much upon himself in making these reclamations, and has opened himself to a rap over the knuckles from Mr. Marcy, as not being authorized in the premises. How far the Government of Gen. Alvarez may think so, does not clearly appear. His Minister of Relations, however, forwarded the document, with others, through Mr. Gadsden, to Washington.

The Mexican accounts of the engagement with the invaders differ considerably—as would be expected—from those which have reached us. Routs and victories are reported, and it is stated that at Piedras Negras there were forty of the "filibusters" killed.

A letter from Señor Vidaurri is published, in which he fully, publicly and officially acknowledges Alvarez's Government, and promises it his most faithful and energetic support. At his request the Government had placed 5,000 troops in reserve at San Luis Potosi, at his disposal.

Late reports from Tampico, received at Vera Cruz, stated that the troops of Tacosme and Garza had engaged in hostilities; but these rumors lacked confirmation.

Troops were pouring into the city of Mexico in such numbers that it was feared a famine would be the consequence.

A paragraph in the *Veracruzano*, of the 8th inst., states that the army estimates which a short time since amounted to $2,000,000 per month, had now been reduced to $400,000.

Alvarez's Government has issued an official organ entitled the *Boletin Oficial*.

The *Conducta*, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th, had had seven days of most trying travel to get thither from Jalapa,—such was the horrid state of the roads.

Gen. Pueblita has resigned, considering there is no further necessity for his services.

The expenses of the revolution are said to have amounted to $1,000,000. Those for Santa Ana's Southern campaign were $3,000,000.

The priests are said to be exciting the populace against the new "powers that be," so that they have committed assassinations. The Jesuits are specially denounced for their conduct.

General De la Llave had been succeeded by Señor Don Juan Soto in the Government of Vera Cruz, during the absence of the former, on pressing private business, consequent on the death of his father.

A company of artillerymen stationed at the castle of San Juan de Ulua, on the 28th ult., endeavored to overcome the officers and guards, to take possession of arms, money, &c., and desert, but they were put down by a battalion of infantry also stationed there, and were made prisoners. The affair caused a good deal of excitement.

Besides the ministerial difficulties above referred to, others of a somewhat similar character had been experienced. A number of vacant offices were going begging, or at least had been refused by those to whom they had been offered.

Very heavy rains had fallen in different parts of the country, but especially between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

The health of the country appears satisfactory.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Opening of the Legislature—Election of Speaker, Secretary and Public Printer—The Governor's Message.

Galveston dates are to the 10th inst. The State Legislature commenced its session in Austin on the 5th inst. A letter dated Austin, Nov. 5, to the Galveston *Civilian*, says:

"On Saturday night the Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing members of both Houses held a caucus, and agreed to nominate candidates for all the offices who were opposed to Know-Nothingism. The number of candidates from both parties was large, and without such a nomination would have taken up several days to organize. Each House made its own nominations, and to-day they were all elected by the Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings. In the House, Hamilton P. Bee, of Webb, was chosen Speaker. In the Senate, James F. Johnson, of Travis, was elected Secretary. The votes go to show that there are certainly 21 Democrats in the Senate to 11 Know-Nothings, and those whose position is not fully known; while the House stands about 60 Democrats to 28 or 23 Know-Nothings, and four or five unknown."

Another letter to the *Civilian*, dated Austin, Nov. 7, says:

"The two Houses have spent to-day in joint session, in electing a Public Printer, and in counting the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It was announced this morning that Judge Latimer, of the Dallas *Herald*, (Democrat,) had purchased the *State Times*, and would convert it into a Democratic paper. This took many by surprise, and some feared it was a plan gotten up to secure the work for the *Times*; but Mr. Latimer's Democracy was fully vouchsafed for by his past course, and by many Democrats in both Houses. He was put in nomination for Public Printer, against Marshall & Oldham, of the *Gazette*. The vote stood for Marshall & Oldham, 60; for J. W. Latimer, 54. All of the Know-Nothings supported the latter, in opposition to the *Gazette*, while many Democrats did the same from choice. The Senate has elected Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Methodist Church, Chaplain; the House elects to-morrow.

Governor Pease's message was received and read on the 6th inst. It is chiefly devoted to the local matters of the State. Some of the topics, are, however, of general interest.

The Governor is in favor of the acceptance by the Legislature of the act of the last Congress for the adjustment of the Texas Debt, notwithstanding the result of the late election, which shows about 1,300 votes against it. He reasons that as only 25,000 of the 45,000 votes polled expressed any opinion on the subject, so small a majority is no test of the public opinion, and ought not to exercise any influence on the action of the Legislature.

This debt being settled, the Governor describes Texas to be in a better financial condition than any other State in the Union.

She had in the treasury $1,398,748 73 on the first day of the present month, besides the School Fund of over two millions of dollars. In addition to this she will receive under the act of Congress before referred to, the sum of $179,169 26, after making up the deficiency between what is due to a portion of our creditors, and the amount they will receive under that act. She has also a public domain the value of which can scarcely be estimated.

The value of her taxable property is increasing with astonishing rapidity. The increase from 1853 to 1854 was about 27 per cent., and from 1854 to 1855 about 17 per cent.

He recommends a reduction of the State tax, and a reliance upon the State taxes, to meet the expenses of Government, which have for four years been met by the proceeds of the United States bonds, derived from the boundary settlement, and that the bonds shall be husbanded for some purposes of general utility.

The Common School law has not worked well. Few of the County officers have performed their duties. It requires amendment, in his opinion, making its duties compulsory, by imposing heavy penalties on those Assessors and Collectors who fail to make a return of the number of scholars in their County within the time prescribed.

The School Fund of the State amounts to $124,000.

The Governor refers to the Act passed at the last session, for regulating and restraining the sale of spiritous liquors, which has proved inoperative, and is very defective. He is opposed to the enactment of a Prohibitory law, but is in favor of a "judicious law" regulating the sale.

The Governor details at length the reasons which prompted him to call out the mounted force under Capt. Callahan; gives an account of the Indian depredations which made this imperative, and sustains in full the conduct of Capt. Callahan, upon whom he bestows high personal commendation, justifies his crossing of the Rio Grande, and all his proceedings on the other side of the river.

On the assurance of Gen. Smith that mounted riflemen would be placed at proper points for the protection of the frontier, the Governor has declined any further service of volunteers.

He recommends an increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, an increase of their salaries, and of the salaries of the District Judges, and a geological survey of the State.

There is not a word in the message on the subject of politics or Federal affairs.

MINNESOTA CORN.—Corn raised this season in Minnesota, about forty miles above St. Paul, is on exhibition in Cincinnati. It perfected its growth in three months, having been planted in the sod, after breaking, on the 20th of June, and harvested Sept. 20, without having been in the least cultivated after planting.

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Flour, Grain and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

The transactions in the Flour and Grain markets the past week have been characterized by great activity and a gradual advance in prices. The receipts from the interior have continued fully up to the capacity of the canals and railroads. Unlimited stores in the country or fabulous prices at the seaboard, could scarcely urge forward greater quantities, since enlarged facilities for transportation are not often provided to meet temporary emergencies. The unusual large demands for export, and to supply an almost exhausted home market, have been quite sufficient to absorb all that could be forwarded. There is a possibility that with an earlier commencement of forwarding Flour and Grain, and with greater facilities for bringing it in, the supply would have been greater and the prices ruled less high, and that to these causes more than to the relative amount of production, we may attribute the comparative scarcity in this market.

The transpiring sales of Breadstuffs have somewhat exceeded those of the preceding week. The sales sum up for the week ending last evening 188,960 bbls. of flour, 377,000 bushels of wheat, 378,000 bushels of corn, 67,000 bushels rye, and 93,000 bushels of barley; for the preceding week 166,900 bbls. of flour, 346,000 bushels of wheat, and 294,000 bushels of corn—being an increase of 22,000 bbls. of flour, 31,000 bushels of wheat, and 85,000 bushels of corn.

Flour has advanced since our last weekly summary about 37½c. ℔ bbl. for lower and medium grades, and about 25c. on the finer kinds. The receipts have continued large, but not equal to the daily demand for export, and to fill out contracts for delivery during this month, which are now maturing. There is also a moderate demand for home consumption, and some sales for future delivery. The close of navigation is now quite near, and the prospects for an adequate Winter stock is rather slim, so that holders are not anxious to sell, even at the present advanced rates, as they are looking for still better prices.

There is a manifest lack of uniformity in prices of flour in different localities. They are relatively lower in Europe than here, and higher at Chicago and other interior markets, when we take into account the expense of transportation between these points.

The export of flour for the week ending on Saturday last, amounted to 56,888 bbls., valued at $532,250; for the corresponding week last year, 3,585 bbls., valued at $28,690. Export of wheat same week this year, 471,916 bushels, valued at $977,711; last year, none exported.

Wheat has advanced 8c.@10c. ℔ bushel during the week past, and closes with a small stock of prime parcels on hand. The export demand is most brisk, the inquiries for home consumption being moderate.

Corn closes at 99c.@$1 ℔ bushel for Western mixed, being an advance of 4c.@5c. during the week. The home and export demand is lively, with moderate receipts. The new crop does not affect the market as yet. Rye closes at $1 24@$1 25, an advance of 3c.@4c. Sales free, chiefly for export. Barley has arrived and been sold with more freedom, closing with moderate stock at $1 25@$1 31, an improvement of 3c.@4c. Oats are in fair demand at 1c.@2c. advance; stocks light.

In Provisions we have no important changes to note.

In Sugars and Groceries there is a general upward movement, and the market closes with very small stocks offering.

Cotton has advanced about ¼c. on the different grades. Rice is in less demand and has declined 25c. ℔ 100 lbs.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Shade Trees for Cities, Villages and Country Residences.

The recent frosts have fairly stripped the deciduous trees of their foliage, leaving them now just in the right condition for transplanting; and before the ground is closed up by freezing we should give attention to supplying our streets and grounds with shade trees, if this is not already attended to. Perhaps the most fruitful cause of delay, and one of the most difficult questions for those fitting up new grounds to decide is, what are the best trees for me to get. To assist such we append a few extracts from our own note book, and we may add that these notes are not drawn from our own observations only, but are in harmony with or directly modified by the opinions of some of the best cultivators of shade trees in our country.

A different class of trees are required for the streets of cities and compact towns than for parks, and for more thinly settled villages and the grounds surrounding rural residences where there is abundance of room.

For compact streets, we recommend the following as among the best: Oriental Plains, Paulownias, Catalpas, and the Silver-Leaf Poplar.

The Oriental Plain is a pyramidal tree, with clean stem and foliage, is scarcely exceeded in the rapidity of its growth, and has as yet no insect enemy.

The Paulownia is of very rapid growth, has a large leaf, often two or more feet in diameter on young trees. We measured some of them the past season that were over two feet in diameter. The size of the leaves diminish with the growth of the tree. These leaves resemble the ordinary Palm leaf fan. The tree is perfectly hardy, though introduced originally from the climate of Japan; and it is chiefly remarkable for the exceeding beauty of its flowers, which, before the leaves appear in the Spring, cover the trees in large clusters, from six to nine inches in length. The flowers are of a rich purple color, and fill the whole air around them with a fragrance. This tree bids fair to supplant the Ailantus, as it grows quite as rapidly, excels it in many things, and is without its objectionable features. At this season the buds present a beautiful appearance.

The Catalpa is more generally known, and need not be described. The only objection to this tree is that its "pods" or seed vessels furnish the rudiments of cigars to "Young America."

The Abèle, or Silver Leaf Poplar, grows as rapidly as any one of the others. The upper side of the leaf is of a rich dark green, the under side a silver white, and the contrast of these colors produces a pleasing effect upon the eye, when the leaves are set in motion by the wind. It is, however, only fit for paved streets, on account of the multitude of suckers it throws up from open ground.

For open streets and grounds the following list comprises the most choice collection; we place first in order those which we consider the best, all things taken into account: Silver-leaf Maple, Oriental Plain, English and American Elms, Tulip-trees, Sycamore Maples, Sugar Maples, Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak, Burr Oak, Catalpa, Linden, Deciduous Cypress, Liquidambar or Sweet-gum, Laburnum, Cucumber Magnolia, Kentucky Coffee-tree, &c. This list embraces all those recommended for streets, except the Silver-leaf Poplar, which is left out for reasons given below. We omit the evergreens, as we recommend setting these in Spring, unless it be done early in Autumn. Most of the above trees can be obtained of first-class Nurserymen, and they may all be set in Spring, but we prefer this season of year, if it can be done before the ground becomes solid.

The Silver-Leaf Maple in its foliage somewhat resembles the Silver-Leaf Poplar, and is by many persons preferred to it. It is the most rapid growing of the Maples.

The other Maples are well known as strong, robust growing trees, with thick, dense foliage, holding on to late in the Autumn; and they are among the most desirable of shade trees.

The Elms are well known—the American for its gothic arch, and the English for its dense foliage.

The Oaks are of a more slow growth, and are well known. The Pin Oak is the finest of them, on account of its pyramidal form, and glossy foliage.

The Linden, (bass-wood,) is known for its symmetry of form, and the Mountain Ash for its beautiful red berries.

The Deciduous Cypress has a soft feathery foliage, of a delightful light green, and very unique in its character. We yesterday noticed one of them in front of the residence of S. B. PARSONS, Esq., of Flushing, L. I. The foliage at this season, is of a rich maroon color and contrasts finely with the green terrace near it.

The Liquidambar, or Sweet-gum, has a star leaf, which assumes a beautiful red tint in Autumn. This is one of the finest native trees, and is not half as well appreciated as it should be.

The Laburnum is noted for the abundant clusters of rich yellow flowers with which it is clothed in June.

The Cucumber Magnolia is a tall growing tree, with large leaves and symmetrical habit.

The Kentucky Coffee is a handsome tree, its light foliage, somewhat resembling the Locust. It produces a bean which was used as coffee by the early settlers. (The flavor of the fruit from the cultivated tree is, in our opinion, not equal to that of Mocha or old Java.)

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. *Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.*

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from *all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.*

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $0 50 ℔ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ℔ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,917 against 4,059 the preceding week, being a decrease of 142 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c.@½c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 10½c.@11½c. Extras, 12c.@12½c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, 7c.@7½c.
General selling price, 9c.@9½c.
Average of all sales about 9c.@9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street—generally a little lower.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st.	2,015	At Chamberlin's	590
At Browning's	715	At O'Brien's	597
Total for the week ending to-day			3,917
Total receipts last week at the four yards			4,059
Decrease at the above yards			142
Sales reported at Bergen			350
Left over from last week			100
Total reported for the week			4,367

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	514	From New-Jersey	21
From Illinois	268	From New-York	800
From Kentucky	304	From Indiana	00
From Michigan	00	From Pennsylvania	00
From Texas	00	From Connecticut	20
From Virginia	69	From Canada	24
By Erie Railroad	700	By Harlem Railroad	306
By Hudson River R. R.	482	On Foot	94
By Hudson River Boats	550		

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1. (46 weeks)	92,840
Average weekly receipts this year	2,019
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day	2,015
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,599
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending to-day	1,928
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We quote above, prices to-day as only ¼c.@½c. higher than last week. Those reporting only the morning sales will place them at 1c. or more higher. Tip-top beeves, and those ranking as first quality, sold quite high before noon; but after 1 o'clock prices drooped, fell back to last week's quotations, and closed below the closing sales one week ago. A large number of animals were sold at 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., for 7c.@8½c. We saw one lot of fifty-six sold to go into the country, at $44 ℔ head. They would average nearly or quite 600 lbs., which made them less than 7½c. Other lots of inferior quality were run out at prices nearly as low, and the better lots and better prices of the morning scarcely sufficed to make the average of sales 9¼c.

A number of droves did not come into the yards, and an impression prevailed that there was less than 1,000 Beeves at Forty-fourth-street, so that sellers were quite firm in their advanced prices, and many butchers bought short, while some others went away without buying, determined to seek a supply from the country. This was especially the case with a number who usually buy three to ten Beeves for the country villages near New-York.

These circumstances, together with the cold, disagreeable rain prevailing during the day, and the discovery that the number of Beeves in market was about equal to last week, led to the falling off during the afternoon.

A reference to the table below shows that most of the stock was owned by the sellers. There was a tacit, if not agreed upon, determination among sellers to advance the prices ½c. to 1c., but this failed after the first few hours.

It is quite evident that cattle dealers have, to say the least, not made much money for a few weeks past, and Western drovers are losing spirit.

The Railroads have, without due notice, continued to raise the freights, until they are now *double* what they were when some of the beeves now coming in were bought by the present owners. The present charge ℔ car we understand now to be:

From Cincinnati to Dunkirk	$90
From Cincinnati to Buffalo	100
From Dunkirk to New-York, by Erie R. R.	108
From Dunkirk to New-York, by N. Y. Cent. R. R.	110
From Buffalo to New-York, by Erie R. R.	98
From Buffalo to New-York, by N. Y. Cent. R. R.	100

The charge of $2 less ℔ car, by the Erie Railroad, is made, to leave a margin for the extra ferriage across the Hudson River, which is 15c. ℔ head at New-York, and 4c. ℔ head at Albany.

Two plans are proposed by drovers to avoid the present railroad rates, which they do not complain of, but which they cannot pay and live; one is to feed their stock during Winter, as there is an abundance of cheap food, and drive them on at the opening of Spring, since they can thus save $300 to $600 on a drove of a hundred. The other plan is to take the Railroad route to Philadelphia and drive them on from that city unless a sufficiency of cattle cars are provided on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad. The present cost by railroad from Columbus to Philadelphia is but little above the expense to Buffalo.

We learn that preliminary arrangements are making for a general meeting of drovers at Columbus at an early day, and a correspondence is to be immediately opened with the Pennsylvania Railroads. It is quite probable that two new routes will soon attract considerable numbers of the cattle coming to this City—we refer to the Pennsylvania route on the South, and the Canada and the Niagara Falls and Elmira Railroads on the North.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are driven, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Yd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1	63	N. York		Barney Bartram.
2	67	Ohio	Geo. Ayrault	Owners.
3	57	Kentucky	Geo. Ayrault	Owners.
4	58	N. York	E. D. Welling	Owners.
5	111	Kentucky	David Barnes	D. L. Belden.
6	52	N. York	Benedict, Gates & Carey	Benedict & Carey.
7	36	N. York	Three Owners	Owners.
8	40	Kentucky	Jos. Batchelder	Thos. White.
9	70	Ohio	Westhamer & Landerbah	Owners.
10	37	N. York	Daniel Joslin	Owner.
11	17	N. York	Bloomer & Barnum	Owners.
12	51	Ohio	Pritchard & Gilchrist	Jas. Gilchrist.
13	44	N. York	Geo. Toffey	Owner.
14	52	N. York	Conger & Belden	Owners.
15	48	Ohio	Wm. Hayes	Thos. Wheeler.
16	105	Ohio	E. W. Brown	Martin & Valentine and Teed.
17	100	Illinois	J. T. Alexander	Simon Ullery.
18	74	Ohio	Wm. Tilden	Miller, Haring & Co.
19	80	N. York	Daniel Barnes	Owner.
20	56	N. York	John A. Merritt	Owner.
21	71	N. York	W. E. Wheaton	Owner.
22	30	N. Jersey	Leach & Murray	Hurd and owner.
23	36	N. York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
24	22	N. York	Walter Sherman	Owner.
25	50	N. York	Daniel McKibben	Owner.
26	31	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
27	26	N. York	Aaron Holcomb	Mead & Holcomb.
6*	53	Ohio	Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
7*	69	Virginia	J. H. Williams	Owner.
8*	17	N. York	M. Phillips	Owner.
9*	48	N. York	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
11*	21	N. York	A. Sutton	W. H. Hoffman.
12*	40	N. York	Edward Kelly	Owner.

*Sold from the New-York Yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

We make comparatively few notes to-day, as the [illegible] within the open yards.

No. 5—DANIEL BARNES owner, D. L. BELDEN, salesman. This drove were fed by CASSIUS M. CLAY, in Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., from whom they were purchased by WALKER CAMPBELL and brought as far as Albany, where they were purchased by BARNES, at $69 50 ℔ head, to be delivered here. The expenses were full $15, so that they net the drover about $54 at home. He must have bought them at less than $50 ℔ head, if he cleared much on the trip. We suspect, from what we learn, that Cattle of this weight and quality cannot be bought at less than $50@$52 ℔ head in that vicinity. They were of full medium quality and weighed 1,400 lbs. average at home. They were selling to-day at about 10c.@10½c.

No. 6—This was a mixed lot, gathered from Dutchess and Delaware Counties, a part owned by BENEDICT & GATES, and sold by BENEDICT, and a part owned and sold by CAREY. Selling at 9½c.@10½c.

No. 7—These were good animals; 11 from Fairfield County, Conn.; 12 from Amenia, Dutchess County, New-York, and 12 from Putnam County, a portion of 100 bought of DANIEL DREW by JNO. HARRIS. HARRIS will carve up some good beef this week, which cannot be said of all who bought at Forty-fourth-street to-day.

No. 8—JOSEPH BATCHELDER, owner; THOS. WHITE, salesman; a very superior drove, averaging probably full 900 lbs. Some were estimated at 1,300 lbs. net, and some as low as 700 lbs. JAS. IRVING took 16 *of them at $125 each, estimated by seller at 12c.* and by buyer a little higher. Another bullock was sold from this lot at 12½c. ℔ lb., to be weighed after dressing. This animal was put upon the scales and weighed alive 2,500 lbs. If the usual estimate—56 lbs. to the 100—be obtained, the buyer will pay $175. The sales from this yard were at 10c.@12½c., according to quality and buyer's fancy.

No. 9—WESTHAMER & LANDERBAH, owners and sellers. A mixed drove, generally in fair flesh; 60 of them fed by POMEROY, of Lake County, Ohio. Weight 450 to 600 lbs.; average full 525 lbs. Selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 10—DANIEL JOSLIN owner and seller. Gathered in Onondaga County, New-York, of mixed quality. Average live weight 1,375 lbs. We did not see any sales.

No. 11—BLOOMER & BARNUM owners and salesmen. A mixed drove, gathered in Putnam County; 500 to 1,000 lbs. Selling at 9c.@11c. Four bullocks, averaging about 1,000 lbs., sold for $425, which equals nearly 11c.

No. 12—PRITCHARD & GILCHRIST, owners, JAMES GILCHRIST, salesman; ordinary beeves, gathered in Madison County, Ohio; 500 to 750 lbs., averaging 600 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 13—GEO. TOFFEY, owner and salesman; fair quality; 500 to 850 lbs., average 650 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 14—CONGER & BELDEN, owners and salesmen; gathered in Cayuga County, N. Y.; mixed quality, with several fine bullocks in good flesh; 550 to 800 lbs.; averaging 650 lbs. The first 11 sold at 9½c.@11c.

No. 15—WM. HAYES, owner; THOS. WHEELER, salesman; common quality; 500 to 700 lbs., averaging 650 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

Extra Sales.—WHEELER sold to GEO. HAWS, of Fulton Market, ten of as fine Dutchess County beeves as could be desired. The prices are large, but they were as cheap as any animals sold in the market. HAWS paid as follows:

For two bullocks from DUNCAN CAMPBELL, $315—estimated weight 1,300 lbs. each.

For four others from same feeder, $440—estimated weight 1,050 each.

For two from Capt. ARCH. CAMPBELL, ($110 and $145,) $255—estimated weight 1,000 and 1,250 lbs.

For two from JOHN DODGE, $265—estimated weight 1,350 lbs. each.

The ten beeves sold for $1,275, or an average of $127 50 each.

No. 16—E. W. BROWN, owner; part sold by MARTIN & VALENTINE, and part by C. G. TEED; full medium quality, generally in very good flesh; 600 to 900 lbs., averaging nearly 700 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@10½c.

No. 18—WM. TILDEN, owner; MILLER, HARING & Co., salesmen; ordinary quality; 500 to 625 lbs.; averaging 575 lbs.; selling at 8½c.@9½c.; average 9c.@9¼c.

No. 23—J. C. HOAG owner and salesman; mixed lot, gathered part in Dutchess County, and part in Connecticut; 500 to 1,000 lbs., averaging 675 lbs.; selling at 7c.@10c., average 9c.

No. 24—Similar to No. 23.

No. 26—W. W. HOAG owner and salesman; a part gathered in Dutchess County, and a part in Connecticut; very fair quality, 600 to 900 lbs., averaging 700 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@10½c.

No. 27—A slim, ordinary drove, gathered in Jefferson County, N. Y. There was no corn to be had there last Winter, we should judge. The breeders in Jefferson County should look out for a sprinkling of Durham or Devon blood with their stock. These animals, owing to their "look," sold for 7½c.@8½c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	22	At Chamberlin's	47
At Browning's	49	At O'Brien's	46
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			164
Last week			212
Decrease			48

There is comparatively a small supply of Cows and Calves in the market, hardly enough for demand, though there is no great call for them at this season.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $24@$75.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70, with brisk demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; extra, $50@$55.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $22@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	220	At Chamberlin's	90
At Browning's	47	At O'Brien's	37
Total receipts of Calves for the week			394
Last week			514
Decrease			120

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c., extras 7c.; in unusually good demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 6c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5½c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,940	At Chamberlin's	6,873
At Browning's	6,689		
Total this week			15,502
Total last week			15,253
Increase this week			249

At ALLERTON'S Sheep and Lambs are reported in good demand at fair prices. A little advance on last week. Range, $2@$7.

BROWNING reports Sheep in brisk demand at full prices. Few on hand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $2@$5.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING NOV. 21, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
368	$1,059 99	100	$383 00
198	730 42	72	369 25
109	287 12	7	30 00
363	1,020 50	50	151 25
67	243 87	31	111 00
116	381 13	50	249 00
69	196 87	4	25 00
8	20 00	10	65 00
66	308 75	20	100 00

HUME & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S, report sales of 2,262 Sheep and Lambs for $7,594 54, the prices averaging about $3 35¼ each, but prices greatly varying according to quality.

SAMUEL MCGRAW, at BROWNING'S, reports sales of 1,092 Sheep and Lambs for $3,103.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 1,397; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,274; by Hudson River boats, 302, by Harlem Railroad, 0. Total, 2,973.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6¼c.@6¾c., gross weight. Net weight, 8¼c.@8¾c.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but being leading sale stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

There is nothing of special interest in the Horse market. The Fall trade did not open as early as usual this season, and it continues later.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 36 Horses, with sales for the week of 14. Market dull.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 75 on hand, and sales during the week 21. Market pretty good for all kinds of horses.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 39 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 74 on hand; sales and exchange during the week, 30. Market a little dull, though full as good as a year ago, and better prices are generally obtained.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, report on hand 25; sales and exchanges during the week, 8.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

The trade in Dry Goods is without any improvement. The demand from all quarters has been quite limited; and as the comparatively large surplus stocks, especially of undesirable fabrics, have been offered with increased freedom, prices have ruled very low and irregular. There is no great hope of a revival of business, ere the commencement of the Spring quarter,—and those having old supplies remaining on their hand, want to clear them off,—while purchasers are indisposed to enter into any contracts not necessary to the satisfaction of their most urgent requirements. These circumstances depress prices and deprive them of all firmness and buoyancy.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in but slack request at feebly sustained rates,—while the stocks are on the increase. No important change has occurred in Denims, or Drills. Duck is quiet, yet steady. Ginghams are taken, in lots as wanted, at 11c. for the Clinton, Co.'s goods; 10½c. for the Lancaster Company; and 10c. for the Manchester Company. Lawns and Nankins are unaltered. Cambrics are in fair supply and demand, but without any new feature in prices. Printing Cloth and Prints have been but moderately dealt in at unimproved figures. Stripes and Ticks are quiet and depressed.

Woolens are in limited demand at heavy and drooping prices,—though most factors are reluctant to sell at any great reduction from old quotations. Blankets attract considerable attention, but there is not much inquiry for Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins, Flannels, Jeans, or Linseys at last week's figures. Muslin de Laines, of favorite make, are still salable and firm. Satinets and Tweeds remain dull and heavy.

Foreign productions are quiet, and nominally the same as represented in our last report. The current imports are large, considerably exceeding those at the same time a year ago, but they are being freely stored for the Spring season, which is looked forward to with much confidence, as apt to prove one of decided vigor in this branch of business. Unless some imprudent movements should be made, incompatible with the prosperity of the traffic, it is but reasonable to hope that this will be neither checked nor imperiled.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

The disagreeable weather, throughout the day, impeded business considerably. An inclination among operators to hold off for later European news, likewise exerted some influence in checking transactions. In other respects no important changes occurred, excepting such as we have noticed underneath.

ASHES—Are quiet but firm, at $7 87½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,000 lbs. American Yellow sold at 27c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are generally active and buoyant, as stated in our last.

COAL—Nothing new can be noticed in this line.

COFFEE—Rio is not in so much request, the speculative demand having partially subsided, while from the trade, but a moderate inquiry has prevailed. Still, with but a comparatively small amount offering for sale, prices are very firm, and, if anything, favor factors. The day's sales embrace only about 800 bags at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Our stock is now somewhat over 60,000 bags, but it is chiefly held by speculators for higher rates. The stock in Philadelphia is proportionately less extensive; the stock in Baltimore, we understand, is under 30,000 bags. In all markets it is stiffly held, factors generally anticipating a further improvement. Other qualities are inactive, but steady, with sales of Java, in lots, at 14c.@14½c.; Maracaibo, in lots, at 11c.@11½c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 10c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The demand is fair and prices are without alteration.

COTTON—The market is without activity, but rules quite firm, owing mainly to the meagreness of our supply. The week's sales have been under 7,500 bales, and nearly equaled by the direct shipments hence, chiefly to Liverpool. The following is about a fair range of closing prices, though holders generally claim slightly better rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Middling	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
Middling Fair	10	10	10¼	11
Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are not so freely offered, and as the demand is fair, they now readily bring $3 75@$3 87½ ℔ cwt. We learn that the stock in store, scarcely exceeds 10,000 qtls., while the amount afloat is very light and all sold. These circumstances nurture the confidence of factors, who now manifest very little desire to realize, unless their own claims are conceded. Large Mackerel are inactive and languid, at $21 75@$22 for No. 1, $13 50 for No. 2, and $7 50@$7 75 for No. 3, ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon bring in lots, $28 ℔ tierce, and $21 50 ℔ bbl. The supply is limited, but equal to the wants of buyers. Nothing of moment doing in Shad, which are nominally the same in price. Pickled Herring are sparingly offered, and are in demand at $3 50@$4 37½, according to quality ℔ bbl. A limited inquiry exists for Smoked Herring at 35c.@37½c. for scaled, and 25c.@27½c. for No. 1, ℔ box. The stock is fair. New Dutch Herring command $1 37½@$1 50 cash, ℔ keg. They are rather plentier.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western are still tending upwards,—stimulated by the inadequateness of the receipts to the requirements of buyers, chiefly for export and to fill contracts,—though a fair inquiry exists for home use. The sales since our last amount to about 19,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 18¾@$9 25
Straight State	9 25 @ 9 31¼
Favorite and Extra State	9 31¼@ 9 37½
Mixed Western	9 18¾@ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 25 @ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½@ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with sales 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9 25@$10 37½ ℔ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant,—the transactions since our last including nearly 6,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 56¼@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and heavy in price, at $4 87½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request at $2 62½@$2 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Raisins are moderately dealt in at $4 10@$4 12½ for Layer and $3 60@$3 62½ for Bunch, ℔ box. The supply is not very large, but holders are willing sellers. Canton Ginger is more sought after, and all in first hands has found buyers at private bargain. Citron is quiet, but steady at 20c.@21c. ℔ lb. The range for Currants is from 21c.@27c. ℔ lb., but the sales are light. Nothing new in Almonds.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is quite rare and much needed, both for home use and export, at advancing rates. Undesirable lots are not unusually plenty, but they are not in demand and they appear unsettled in price. The receipts are very limited, and the advices from most parts of the interior, refer to the prevalence of higher prices there, which would cut off any profits speculative on shipments to the sea-board. Hence, but comparatively few of these are being made hither, which, in view of the nearness, of the suspension of inland navigation, hold out but poor prospects for stock, adequate to the requirements of the Winter season. In view of these circumstances, holders are quite confident. The sales since our last have been confined to about 18,000 bushels, including Genesee White (nominally) at $2 17@$2 23. Canadian White, (nominally) at $2 12@$2 20. Southern White, (nominally) at $2 12½@$2 27½. Southern Red, at $2 05@$2 15; and Western Red at $2@$2 05 ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and fair demand, mostly for export at buoyant prices. The sales since our last embrace about 7,400 bushels, chiefly at $1 24@$1 25 ℔ bushel. Barley is rarer and being in good request, it is on the advance. We have to report sales of about 4,300 bushels at $1 25@$1 31,—mostly at $1 28@$1 27 ℔ bushel. White Beans are salable and steady at $2 50@$2 62½ ℔ bushel. Black-eyed Peas bring, in lots, $3 50 ℔ bag of two bushels. Canadian Peas are worth $1 25@$1 27½ ℔ bushel. The supply of Beans and Peas is not very large. Oats are less abundant and are in demand at 53c.@55c. for Western; and 49c.@51c. for State, ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and good demand, both for home use and for export, at strengthening prices. The sales since our last reach about 37,000 bushels Western mixed, in store and delivered, at 98c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Nominal quotations for other kinds: $1 03 for round yellow; $1 03@$1 04 for do. white; $1 02 for Southern yellow; and $1 04@$1 06 for do. white, ℔ bushel. No considerable quantity of Round or Southern Corn, is being offering for sale.

HAY—There have been 1,000 bales River disposed of at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is unchanged in demand and value.

HIDES—The stock now here slightly exceeds 59,000 of all kinds, but holders are firm, and though the demand is not very brisk, prices are generally well supported.

HONEY—Cuba is still scarce and wanted at prices equivalent to 77c.@79c., free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—Are still quiet and depressed at 9c.@13c. for new, and 6c.@7c. for old, ℔ lb.

INDIGO—Is in slack request, but is unchanged in price.

IRON—Scotch Pig attracts a little more attention at $32@$32½ for whole, and $33@$34 for small lots, usual terms, ℔ ton; but the sales are not extensive and there is no real improvement in the market. English Bar is very dull and heavy at about $55@$56 for Common, and $60@$62½ for Refined, customary credit ℔ ton. Swedish Bar is in light supply and quoted firm at $103¾@$105 ℔ ton, with a limited inquiry. No. 1 American Pig is in fair demand at $30@$36 ℔ ton, but many holders ask a little more. American Bar ranges from $70@$75 ℔ ton, with but little activity manifest. The stock of American Pig and Bar is moderate, and the production, not very heavy. Most of our manufacturers are [illegible] steady at 3¾c.@4¼c. for English, and 15c.@[illegible] for [illegible].

LATHS—Eastern are plentier and procurable at from $1 81¼@$1 88, cash and short credit, ℔ M.

LEAD—Holders ask $7 for Galena, and $6 62½@$6 75 for foreign, ℔ 100 lbs., but the market is inactive, though not heavily supplied.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is salable and firm, as before reported. Other articles unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 90c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl., but is still scarce.

LUMBER—The supply is good, while the demand is but moderate. Shippers being less inclined to operate, yet prices are quoted firm, as follows:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timber—White Pine, ℔ cubic foot	— 20 @— 22
Oak	— 25 @— 28
Grand Island, W. O.	— 35 @— 40
Georgia Yellow Pine, (by cargo)	— 30 @— 34

YARD SELLING PRICES.

Timber—Oak Scantling, ℔ M ft.	30 — @40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	20 — @22 —
Plank—Geo. Pine, worked	28 — @35 —
Geo. Pine, unworked	25 — @27 —
Geo. Pine, step	35 — @— —
Plank and Boards—N. R. clear	37 50 @40 —
N. R. 2d quality	30 — @35 —
N. R., selected	25 50 @28 —
Boards—North River, Box	17 50 @20 —
Albany Pine, ℔ pce	— 16 @— 20
City Worked	— 25 @— 25
City Worked, (both sides,) narrow, clear ceiling	— 20 @— 22
Plank—City Worked, (both sides,) narrow, clear partition	— 23 @— 25
Albany Pine	— 28 @— 30
City Worked	— 24 @— 29
Albany Spruce	— 18 @— 20
Spruce, City Worked	— 22 @— 24
Shingles—Pine, sawed, ℔ bunch	2 50 @ 3 —
Pine, split and shaved	— — @ 2 25
Cedar, 3 feet, 1st quality, ℔ M	36 — @38 —
Cedar, 3 feet, 2d quality	30 — @36 —
Cedar, 2 feet, 1st and 2d quality	22 — @26 —
Company, 3 feet	40 — @— —
Cypress, 3 feet	26 — @— —
Cypress, 2 feet	20 — @— —
Joists—Hemlock, each	— — @— 12½
Wall Strips	— — @— 10
Staves—White Oak Pipe, light, ℔ M.	75 — @— —
White Oak, Pipe, heavy	90 — @— —
White Oak, Hhd., heavy	72 — @— —
White Oak, Hhd., light	63 — @— —
White Oak, Bbl., heavy	55 — @— —
White Oak, Bbl., light	45 — @— —
Red Oak, Hhd., heavy	60 — @— —
Red Oak, Hhd., light	42 — @— —
Heading—White Oak	72 — @— —

MOLASSES—The market is almost bare and prices are higher, the demand being fair; the sales include small lots of Porto Rico at 38c.@40c., New-Orleans 38c.@39c., Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@37c., and clayed Cuba at 35c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut readily bring 4¼c. ℔ lb. German wrought are worth 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb. The supply is moderate.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still held at $4@$4 12½ ℔ 280 lbs., but is inactive. Spirits Turpentine is also quoted by owners at 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon, with a stock equivalent to about 12,000 bbls., while the demand is fair, though shippers are not favored by the freight market. Tar is scarce and wanted at $2 62½@$3 ℔ bbl. City Pitch is quiet, yet steady, at $2 12½@$2 50 ℔ bbl. No. 1 and White Rosin is worth from $2 50@$4 75 ℔ 280 lbs., with, however, only limited inquiry thereat. Common Rosin is not very brisk, but firm, at $1 60 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed continues very dull and languid, at 87½c.@89c. ℔ gallon. The stock is not large, but is freely offered. Lard Oil is quiet, yet steady.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Nov. 19.—SPERM—Is in good demand, but the views of holders being considerably above those of buyers, the sales the past week have been limited; the only transactions coming to our knowledge are sales of 100 bbls. at $1 81 ℔ gallon, half cash, and 375 do. inferior at a price not transpired.

WHALE—The recent news from a very large portion of the whaling fleet does not seem to affect the market, which is firm, with a good demand. We have to report sales of 1,000 bbls. at 80c. ℔ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Remains about the same; sales for the week include 20,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 50c.

CORRECTION.—In our last a typographical error made us report a sale of 50,000 lbs. Ochotsk Bone at 52c.; it should have read 50.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia is less sought after and can now be had at $2 75@$3 25, for Blue and White, ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in much better demand and is tending upwards. The sales since our last, including 900 bbls., in lots, at $22 50 for Mess; $21 for Prime; and $20@$20 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Within the last ten or twelve days, sales have been made of 15,000 bbls. Prime Mess, supposed for the French Government, deliverable in December, at $20@$20 75. In this amount, the 5,000 bbls. Prime Mess,—bought in Baltimore, last week, for December delivery, here, at $20 ℔ bbl.,—which we mentioned in Monday's TIMES, were included. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are scarce, and firm, but quiet. Lard is moderately active and steady, the transactions consisting of 500 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 300 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; $14 50@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $20@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair request, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 18c.@27c. for common to very good State; 28c.@30c. for prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is inactive and languid at $4 68¾@$5 25 for fair to strictly prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is less active, but is firm at 14¾c.@15c., in bond, ℔ lb. Refined is salable and buoyant at former rates. Nitrate Soda is worth 5c.

SALT—Is in fair supply and limited demand within our range. Turk's Island, &c., 42c.@44c. ℔ bush.; Cadiz, 23c.@26c. do.; Lisbon, 26c.@28c. do.; St. Ubes, 35c.@37c. do.; Liverpool, ground, $1 18@$1 20 ℔ sack; Liverpool, fine, $1 50@$1 70, do.

SEEDS—Have not varied essentially.

SHOT—Is worth 7¼c.@7½c. for Drop and Buck, ℔ lb., with a moderate inquiry.

SOAP—There were 120 boxes Castile taken at 11¼c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Is held at 6½c. for plates, ℔ lb., but is inactive.

SPICES—Are not very brisk, but are quoted firm within our range. Cassia, in mats, 31c. ℔ lb.; Ginger, race, 4¾c.@5c. do.; Mace, 87½c.@90c. do.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 92½c.@95c. do.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11¼c.@11¾c. do.; Pimento, Jamaica, cash, 12c.@12¼c. do.; Cloves, cash, 14c. do.

SPIRITS, &c.—Foreign Brandy, Rum, and Wines, have attracted more attention at former quotations. This day's sales of domestic Whisky add up about 600 bbls. Ohio and prison, at 39½c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

STEEL—Is in rather slack request, at our quotations: English, ℔ lb., 16c.@18c.; German cast, 13c.@14c.; English spring, 6¾c.@7½c.; American spring, 5c.@5½c.; English blister, 9c.@14c.; American blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in bond,) 6¼c.

SUGARS—The demand is not animated; the trade and refiners buy sparingly; there is very little speculative inquiry, and those inclined to purchase for shipment, are holding off for later foreign news. The receipts are light, and the stock is very limited. Prices rule quite firm, and are more regular. The sales, since our last, have embraced 350 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 6c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.; and Havana, in boxes, at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are held above the views of buyers, and are quiet, at unsettled rates.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. prime were taken at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand is very moderate, but importers are not eager sellers, and prices are without any quotable change.

TIN—Is inactive and languid at previous figures.

TOBACCO—Crude is in rather limited demand at old quotations. There is less animation in manufactured kinds, but these are unchanged in value.

WHALEBONE—Is scarce and wanted, at full prices.

WOOL—The business of the week has been very light, checked by the firmness of owners, and the indisposition of buyers to purchase more than what they immediately need. Yet the stock has not been largely increased, and prices are without any further alteration.

FREIGHTS—The bad weather and the absence of the steamer's news, retarded operations. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton, at ½d. ℔ lb.; Flour at 2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 8½d. ℔ bushel; and heavy goods at 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For London, the shipments embraced about 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 4s.; Beef, at 7s.@8s. ℔ tre.; and heavy goods at 37s. 6d.@45s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, some heavy goods were taken at 40s. ℔ ton. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters have been: Two ships at New-Orleans, thence to Havre, Cotton, at 1⅜c.; one from Mobile to Nantes, 1½c.; one from Savannah to Rotterdam, 1½c.; a bark to Antwerp, Logwood and Box Sugar, 47s. 6d.; and Cotton 1c.; a Br. bark to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $22; a bark, same voyage, $18 and $19, on and under deck; one, 200 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $3,600; a brig, 180 tons, 6@7 months voyage to South American ports, $400 ℔ month for vessel only; one, 190 tons, two voyages to the West Indies and back, $750 ℔ month; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Staves, $18; one from Norfolk to Porto Rico, $12; one from Brandywine to St. Croix, Corn Meal, 50c. ℔ bbl.; one, 150 tons, to South Side St. Domingo and back, $1,400; one, 130 tons, same voyage, $1,300; a brig from Wilmington, N. C., to a Windward West India Island, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 188 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,400; a bark to Cuba, hhd. Shooks, 30c.—and Hoops, $8; a brig from Matanzas to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3 50; a ship from Philadelphia to Aspinwall, Coal, new ships Bourne and Abbott Lawrence, (chartered in Boston) to Cork and a market, and a schooner, to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, on terms we did not learn.

Grain for Europe.

From the Chicago Daily Press, Nov. 12.

Strange as it may appear to such of our readers as do not keep themselves posted as to the course of trade, France and England have competed in our market for nearly a month past with New-York City and with the non-producing States of the Union for the products of Western Agriculture, and this in the face of the highly remunerative prices which our farmers have been and still are able to command for the fruits of their labor.

A little more than a year ago we prepared and published in tabular form a statement of the annual grain trade of the principal cities of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Baltic, comparing their respective aggregates with the grain transactions of this city, by which the astounding fact was for the first time made public, that Chicago (which twenty years ago imported her breadstuffs) had become the leading primary grain depot of the world. This statement was copied by the leading Eastern, and from thence into the leading papers of Great Britain and of Continental Europe. Consequently, when the partial failure of the grain crop in England, France, and Germany, and other countries, came to be understood there, it was very natural for those countries to look to this newly-discovered grain mart as most likely of all others to make good the deficiency. Hence, the agents of the European Governments appeared upon 'Change in Chicago.

How many such agents we have had among us during the season we have no means of determining definitely, as their interests were best subserved by moving quietly, and, as far as possible, secretly; but the transactions of some of them have been on a scale of such magnitude as to render concealment entirely out of the question, although the operations were conducted wholly through some of our own dealers. Through the kindness of parties entirely reliable, we have been put into possession of the operations of a single dealer, S. H. HADDOCK, Esq., of this city, understood to be on French account. Within the last eighteen days, the Marine Bank has paid checks of Mr. HADDOCK to the amount of $1,300,000, all of which have been given for the purchase of wheat. Among these checks was one to a well known grain and commission house of this city for $92,000, and one to another extensive business house for $68,000. Mr. HADDOCK, we understand, is still in the market, as are other parties also, and we presume will continue to purchase as long as shipments can be made by lake.

The total amount of grain bought in our market on European account, we are, for the reasons above stated, unable to give, but it has been large. Probably it would be safe to say that nine-tenths of the purchases for the last twenty days are for transatlantic consumption. The fact is, the presence of these buyers in our market caused prices to advance to a point which rendered operations for the New-York market entirely out of the question. For once in its history New-York merchants have failed to come in as middle men between the producers of the West and the consumers of Europe. The hundreds of thousands of dollars which would have been retained in their hands had European orders been filled in the New-York market, as heretofore, are now safely lodged in the pockets of our Western farmers.

Review of the Buffalo Flour and Grain Markets

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WITH NOV. 20.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—The arrivals of Flour by lake at this port during the week ending yesterday noon, 19th,

were ... bbls.	44,725
During the corresponding week, 1854	27,167
Increase this year over last	17,558
The receipts of the week ending noon 12th inst.	41,010
During the week just closed, as above	44,725
Increase this week over last	3,715
The canal exports this week were	12,208
Those of the preceding week	10,929
Increase	1,349

The aggregate of flour received at this point by lake during the week just closed, is again largely in excess of the corresponding period in 1854. The excess of the week, as above, is 17,558 bbls., and for the first three weeks of the present month over the corresponding three weeks of last year, it is 38,000 bbls. A large portion of the receipts, however, have been, as usual, for immediate through shipment by rail. Flour is now beginning to come forward, also by the roads, our firms having received during the week via the State Line about 2,000 bbls. On the whole, we think there has been an accumulation of stock within the past few days. One thing is certain, there is now a good supply here, and buyers would scarcely find any difficulty in satisfying themselves as to quantity or quality.

By far the greater part of the receipts are from Ohio, Michigan and Illinois—only 6,000 bbls. having been sent from Milwaukee and other Lake Michigan ports, and perhaps nearly an equal amount from Canada. There has been a much better demand this week than last—a considerable inquiry having sprung up for medium grades for through shipment, besides a good request for interior and local consumption. The sales aggregate 16,000 bbls., against 2,000 the previous week. On Tuesday, 1,600, at $8 18¾ for mixed brands; $8 37@$8 50 for good Ohio, Illinois and Indiana; $8 75 for ordinary extra do., including one lot choice extra at $9.

On Wednesday, 2,000 bbls. at $8 75@$7 87 for common Michigan; $8 25 for extra do. from sound Wheat; $8 25@$9 for the whole range of common to choice extra Ohio and Illinois, including 900 Canadian at $9 50. On Thursday, 2,800 bbls., the market a little weaker—$8 75 being the highest figure reached for Ohio, &c., and $8 for Michigan. On Friday, rather quiet; 1,100 bbls. Michigan at $8 37½, and 800 double extra Canadian at $9 50. On Saturday, active—4,800 bbls. at $7 87½@$8 for common to good Michigan, $8 25 for extra do.; $8 12@$8 75 for common to choice Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; $8 81@$9 for extra. Yesterday, 19th, about 3,000 bbls. at $8 25 for extra Michigan; $8 50@$8 75 for good to choice, and $8 87@$9 12½ for fancy and extra Illinois and Ohio. The market strengthened toward the close, buyers being more disposed to meet holders.

GRAIN—The imports of wheat by lake for

the week ending noon, 19th, were	594,365
During the corresponding week, 1854	237,937
Increase this year over last	356,428
The receipts of the week ending noon, 12th inst., were	365,489
During the present week, as above	594,365
Increase this week over last	228,876
The exports by canal this week were	729,291
Being less than the imports	134,078

The above shows not only a constant increase in the arrivals of wheat as we approach the close of navigation, but a very large excess over last year; and we doubt if our receipts of the present week were ever exceeded by those of any other port. The canal shipments are nearly as large, leaving over only 134,078 bushels. The accumulation here of the last four weeks is 551,000 bushels. The demand has been good, and the market moderately active, with an improvement in prices, and an upward tendency toward the close. Sales 280,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 78 for Chicago Spring; $1 70@$1 78 for Milwaukee do.; $1 75@$1 80 for Red Winter Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; $1 90@$1 95 for White Wisconsin and Indiana, including 4,000 bushels do. Michigan at $1 92, and 7,000 do. Canadian at $2 05. The market closed at the at the outside prices.

Of corn, the receipts have been	58,737
During the corresponding week, 1854	385,438
Decrease from last year	326,701
The receipts of the week ending noon, 12th inst., were	140,519
During the present week, as above	58,737
Decrease from last week	81,782
The exports the present week by canal were	200,976
Being in excess of the imports by lake	142,239

The above figures show a large decrease of receipts from last year, as also a diminution on the stock here during the week just closed, of 142,000 bushels. There has been considerable distilling inquiry, and prices have advanced. Operations however were restricted on account of the limited supply.

Sales, 75,000 bushels at 80c.@85c. at the opening, and at 83c. afloat, 88½c. delivered, at the close with rather a weak market.

	Bushels.
The receipts of Oats for the week were	81,935
During the corresponding week, 1854	94,277
Decrease from last year	12,342
The receipts of the week ending noon, 12th inst., were	76,373
During the present week, as above	81,935
Increase over last week	4,762
The exports of the week by the Canal were	84,598
Being in excess of the imports	2,663

The receipts of OATS are nearly equal to those of last year, and during the remainder of the season of navigation are expected to be larger. The demand has been rather moderate, and the market towards the close declined. The sales are only 49,000 bushels, at 40c.@42c., closing with free sellers at the inside figure.

The receipts of RYE by lake are 12,348 bushels, against none during the corresponding week, 1854. The demand has been moderate, but prices have ruled steady. Sales 11,700 bushels, at $1 05. BARLEY tends upwards. The market is chiefly supplied with "State," between which and "Western" there is a difference in quality in favor of the former of about 5c. Sales 18,700 bushels, at $1 25 for Western at the opening, and $1 35 for Prime State at the close, the latter deliverable in ten days. In malt there is no material change. Selling at about $1 50.

Calcutta Trade of Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 20.

This trade has attained an importance at the present time which was little dreamed of by the pioneer houses in the business. Within the memory of the writer, the trade was carried on by a few houses in Boston and Salem, in small ships and brigs of two to three hundred tons burden! These ships brought assorted cargoes of various kinds of goods, but not great quantities of the heavier kinds of merchandise—such as linseed, saltpetre, hides, hemp, &c. Since that time, and especially within the last few years, this trade has increased with great rapidity, and has become one of the largest branches of business pursued from this port. The importations of linseed at Boston are enormous, and almost rival in quantity those of Indian corn. During the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, nearly 900,000 bushels were imported into Boston.

There were also brought from Calcutta 223,000 gunny bags, 30,000 bales do., 100,000 bags saltpetre, 10,000 bales hides, &c., and vast quantities of other goods. The importations this year will probably greatly exceed those of any previous season, as we have a constant fleet of ships arriving from the East Indies, with enormous cargoes in comparison with those of former years. At the last accounts, some twenty-five ships, mostly owned in New England, were loading at Calcutta for London. The American trade with Calcutta is almost entirely from this port, save now and then a cargo to New-York and Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] in the City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible].

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Judicial Irregularities.

The Jury charged with the decision of Judge STUART's case found him *not guilty* of the offence alleged, which was bribery, but expressed their unanimous opinion that he had been guilty of "*irregularities*," and ought to resign. It is worth while to inquire what these "irregularities" are, which, in the unanimous opinion of a Jury, render a man unfit for the discharge of judicial duties.

About certain facts in the case there seems to be no dispute, and there was, evidently, in the minds of the Jury no doubt. It is conceded that CONNOLLY was arrested for burglary;—that Judge STUART deemed the case one of importance and required very heavy bail for his appearance;—that Mrs. DUVAL, CONNOLLY's wife, was very anxious for his discharge, and had several conversations with Judge STUART in regard to it;—and that Judge STUART called upon the District-Attorney; that he urged him to permit a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case; that he represented it as one of little importance;—and that he succeeded in obtaining his consent, made the entry himself, and gave Mrs. DUVAL a certificate that the case of her husband had been dismissed. These facts were clearly shown, by testimony which was not impeached;—and we are not aware that they have been denied by Judge STUART himself. Nor have we seen any statement, on his part or that of any one else connected with the affair, that the charge of burglary had been disproved, or that any good reason had been discovered why CONNOLLY should not be put upon trial. Nobody doubts, and so far as we are aware, Judge STUART himself does not deny, that he *did* interfere to procure the dismissal of the case, and that his only reason for doing so was that Mrs. DUVAL desired it. *She induced him* to make such representations as led the District-Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in this case. About the matter thus far there is no mistake, and no dispute.

But *how* did Mrs. DUVAL induce Judge STUART to do this? The charge in the indictment was that she did it by the payment of money;—but of this fact there was no evidence but her own oath; and as she was proved to be a prostitute, the Jury did not consider that sufficient. They acquitted the Judge, therefore, of *bribery;* they agreed that, so far as reliable proof went, he had not been induced, *by the payment of money*, thus to interfere with the course of Justice. But that he did interfere,—and that Mrs. DUVAL induced him to do it, in some way or other, neither the Jury nor the Public can have the slightest doubt.

Judge STUART declared, in general terms, his entire innocence of any criminal conduct in this matter, "so far as the question of *bribery* or corruption is to be considered." This is, at best, a guarded denial. There may have been no bribery in the case. But what *did* induce Judge STUART to procure the discharge, without trial, of a notorious criminal, upon so serious a charge as that of burglary? He must have had some motive for it;—and he must explain what that motive was, before he can convince the Public that he is a proper person for a Judicial officer. It may be that he has it in his power so to explain the matter as to satisfy the community that he is a pure and an upright Judge. But he must go beyond the mere question of "bribery." The influence of a bad woman, when powerful enough to induce a Judge thus to interfere with the course of Justice, is quite as criminal an agent of corruption as money. And a Judge who is under such influences, is quite as unfit to preside in a Court of Justice, as one who will take bribes. It is not the *mode*, but the *fact*, of corruption that is objectionable.

We take it for granted that the "friends" whom Judge STUART says he intends to consult on the subject, will advise him to resign. This trial has certainly led to developments which would forever deprive him of that degree of public confidence which is essential to the successful discharge of the duties of such an office.

The News by the North Star.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt Line, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning with one day's later intelligence from Europe. Nothing further had transpired in relation to the pending difficulty between England and the United States. The subject, according to the Circular of a leading Southampton firm, was still the chief topic of discussion in commercial circles, where the threatening attitude of the British Government and the reckless course of the London *Times* were unanimously deprecated and condemned. There is no later news from the seat of war. A Russian letter, dated Odessa, 10th of October, ridicules the idea that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is in any precarious position. But, from the same source, we derive the information that a great movement northward from Simpheropol was going on—an indication that the evacuation of the Crimea is at least believed by the Russians to be within the range of possibility. Late and interesting news from India and China will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

The Elective Franchise.

The returns of the recent election show a falling off in the number of votes cast as compared with the election returns of 1854, of over fifty thousand. More than one-tenth of all the legal voters of the State, either from indifference or doubt, or disdain, failed to exercise at our election the highest political privilege the citizen of a republican country can possess. And this too, at the very time when a powerful party has organised itself upon the principle of a profound appreciation of the value of the right of suffrage, and of the necessity of its restriction to native-born Americans.

Undoubtedly this decrease is to be accounted for in a certain manner, by the present confused and chaotic state of parties, and by the inferior magnitude of the offices and interests dependent upon the result of the canvass just closed, compared with that of 1854. Many persons, whom the dissolution of old parties had left afloat upon the sea of politics, have declined to vote until they see clearly pronounced the future course of those with whom they feel inclined to identify their fortunes. Others, again, have been disgusted with the civil war which has been waged to the last extremity between brethren of the same political household, and have neglected the polls from a repugnance to be the partisans of mere factions, when they would have supported with zeal and enthusiasm a solid and respectable party. Indeed, nothing is more evident than that to call forth the full force of the popular vote the issue must be made sharp and single—stripped of all collateral matters and mere personal differences. Great masses of men cannot be brought to consider more than one point at a time; neither can popular enthusiasm be very greatly exerted where a dozen different factions, rather than two great parties, dispute the field for political supremacy.

These and other similar reasons may explain in part the very striking diminution in the popular vote of the last election; but, after due allowances for the influence of these causes, there remains much which can be accounted for only by supposing an apathetic and indifferent feeling respecting the right of suffrage to exist among a large portion of our citizens.

That such an indifference does exist among many is known to the experience of all. Some make it a matter of boast that they never meddle with politics; others speak of the right of suffrage with a certain air of disdain; and not a few consider the time spent in exercising it as so much lost to their legitimate and more profitable pursuits. The misfortune of all this, too, is that these ideas are prevalent among the most respectable class of our citizens—those who have the greatest stake in the well-being of the State, and upon whom its dignified and respectable existence peculiarly depends.

Nothing could possibly prove more fatal to the free institutions and unlimited suffrage which exist with us than to have such a feeling become general, and to result in the neglect of our best citizens to vote. Unless they do so, we are ruled by those who have the least interest in good laws. Persons of that description almost invariably vote, and in that particular approve themselves more public spirited than those who, perhaps, imagine themselves their betters. Being all sovereigns in this country, none should abdicate by failing to vote on all important occasions, without subjecting themselves to a trial for high treason at the bar of public opinion.

Schools for Germans.

The San Antonio *Zeitung*, from which we have so frequently had the pleasure of quoting sensible and well considered articles, addressed to the Germans, replies in full to our recent editorial protesting against exclusively *German* Schools in this country.

In introduction, the *Zeitung* very courteously says:

"We are glad, that at last the great and influential Anglo-American Journals have begun to take notice of the ideas of the Germans in this country, to discuss with them, and so to knit a literary intercourse, which all reasonable persons among us have so strongly desired. This intercourse will be of the most decided advantage to the two nationalities, who must live near and among one another in this country. * * * May the example of the TIMES soon find imitators in the whole Anglo-American press of the better sort."

It then proceeds to the point at issue, and in reply to our argument for Common Schools, admits their excellent Republican character, as a place where children of all ranks and races can meet on an equality.

"But," it adds, "we demand *more;* we want, near by the former, good *German Schools*, because the one cannot in any degree be replaced by the other."

The reasons for the editor's preference of these Schools are not at all such as we supposed in his previous article—namely, because they were German, and it was necessary for the immigrant to preserve his nationality, in order to secure himself from oppression. He bases his choice on much wider and more philosophical grounds, such as will command attention from all thoughtful persons here, interested in education.

We would say here, before briefly reviewing his objections to the American School system, that, at least in this latitude, there is not the slightest objection to any educational improvement because it is foreign. Most of our prominent teachers and professors have studied, in their own localities, foreign systems of education; and the Father of Common Schools in New-England has given us the best English account yet written of the Prussian School system. We make this remark, useless to our American readers, because there often appear in the German press unworthy and evidently ill-informed remarks on the one-sided education, and the objection to foreign culture among the Americans. The writers appear to have made the culture of our worst classes the standard of the education of the whole Nation.

The first great objection in the view of the *Zeitung*, to our schools, is that they have too much a *material* view in the system of instruction. The great matters insisted on are a mechanical readiness in reading, writing and arithmetic, and certain elementary branches, which seem to be got up for "the examination." The memories too of our children are burdened with instructions, and studies are forced upon them for which they are in no way, in years or person, adapted. On the other hand, in the German Schools this writer claims, the especial object is to implant a desire *for learning*, and an intellectual taste, which will make the child afterwards ready for whatever branch of knowledge it may take up. The training merely of the memory is not so much valued. The teacher also considers carefully the condition and wants of each child, and adapts his instructions thereto; rather giving too little, than supplying to the mind food which cannot be properly digested. In America, "gymnastic exercises" are not considered an important part of education, while in Germany they form an indispensable branch; health and bodily soundness being thought as important as mental vigor. In Germany, the teacher is a man of science, who enters on his task because he loves it, but here he is only a business-man, who has taken up an occupation to make money from. The American School or Academy is usually only a "drilling institution," which turns out men of business, and at the most, citizens; the German aims at, and succeeds in making men.

We must confess that generalities of this nature in regard to subjects, so changing as individual as the quality of teaching in each school of each nation, make little impression on us. Still there are running through the *Zeitung's* rather vague comparison of the two systems, some prominent ideas which may be worth considering.

We believe that the gift of teaching, under any culture, German or Anglo-Saxon, is one of the rarest granted to man. Intellectual *grinders* or drillers there are in abundance at cheap rates, but teachers, *few*. It is true, too, that too many common-place, shrewd, money-making men have entered this high calling, and not enough men of genuine science and love for their profession. The education also of the fashionable schools in our cities is generally excessively "materialistic" and mechanical. We have no confidence at all in our most expensive New-York schools for girls or boys. The education in them, so far as we have had opportunity of examining it, is mostly a sham. But when we take our middle class private schools, our Free Academy, our public schools for all classes, especially those in the country, we believe America may well be proud of them. They are not meant as complete institutions of training. They propose only starting the pupil of knowledge on his long journey. But if the fruits of education be a quickness and readiness of faculties, a habit of looking at the causes and principles of things, and an inexhaustible thirst for knowledge in whatever branch or department, then do these schools go far to educate American youth.

Many defects of course may be found in them. What else could be expected in institutions so young? This of the want of good physical training is an especial one; still, thus far in what may be called Common-School and Academy Education, our people have no reason to be ashamed in comparison with any other. In the University and the higher means of education, we allow we are miserably behind the Germans; but of this is not now the question.

We still hold to the belief that Common Schools for all races and religions, where English is spoken, are the best for our country; and we do not yet see reason to exchange our own Schools for German Academies and Gymnasia.

Gin.

"*Evoe Bacche. There's nothing like gin.*" So says a recent English writer, but not in the sense which some readers may choose to understand it. There is nothing like gin, and, if we may believe the long and elaborately written advertisements of three celebrated dispensers of that sovereign cordial which we read in the papers, there is no disease which a free use of it will not cure, no wound which it will not heal, no affliction which it will not solace. *Evoe Bacche!* There is nothing like gin. But there are two sides to the gin question, as to all others, and that side of it which the gentlemen who advertise the article so largely do not think it worth their while to touch upon, we propose to devote a few lines to on the present occasion.

When that wise and humane magistrate, HENRY FIELDING, the great novelist, the Homer of prose writers, as BYRON called him, wrote his essay on the causes of the "Increase of Robbery, with some Proposals for Remedying this Growing Evil," he attributed the increase of crime in England to a "new kind of drunkenness," which, he said, "is lately sprung up amongst us, and which, if not put a stop to, will infallibly destroy a great part of the inferior people."

The drunkenness he alluded to, he describes as that caused "by that poison called gin," which then, it seems, was a new kind of drink in London. The opinion which the enlightened people of England had at that time of Gin, which seems to have been drunk chiefly by the very lowest classes, is most forcibly described in HOGARTH's picture of Gin-lane. But the honest and manly nature of the great novelist, whose magisterial office brought him in close contact with the wretched victims of Gin, daily, and gave him constant opportunities of seeing its baleful effects, is still more forcible in his testimony against the pernicious beverage:

"The first inventor of this diabolical liquor," says FIELDING, "may be compared to the poisoner of a fountain, whence a large city was to derive its waters; the highest crime, as it hath been thought, of which human nature is capable—a degree of villany, indeed, of which I cannot recollect any example; but surely, if such was ever practiced, the government of that city could not be thought blameless did they not endeavor, to the utmost, to withhold the citizens from drinking the poisonous draught."

A sentiment which no honest man can differ from, and newspapers being in some sort the Governors in these days, we cannot refrain from making another extract from this famous essay, as we believe there is an especial occasion for it just at this time, when such extraordinary efforts are made to induce the people to become gin drinkers. The author continues:

"Though, perhaps, the consequence of the poison, as it operates slowly, may not visibly appear in the diminution of the strength, health and lives of the present generation, yet, let a man cast his eyes towards our posterity, and then the dreadful consequences must strike on the meanest capacity, and must alarm ... think the most sluggish degree of public spirit. What must become of the infant who is conceived in sin with the poisonous distillations of which it is nourished, both in the womb and at the breast?"

We are that posterity towards whom the philanthropist looked, and there is too much reason to fear that many of the diseased and feeble people among us owe their mental and bodily infirmity and debasement to that fruitful cause of human degradation to which he attributed it.

But gin has continued to be the popular drink of the wretched poor of the English cities, to whom it is presented under the delusive and comforting names of "Old Tom," "Cream of the Valley," "London Cordial," and similar appellations. Under the name of "London Cordial," the identical poisonous liquid which has been so vividly characterized by FIELDING is now vended here extensively as a medicine; while another rival purveyer to the depraved tastes of the thoughtless millions drives a thriving trade in the same burning fluid under the name of "Schiedam Schnapps," the only difference of the two liquors being, that one is flavored with fennel seed and the other with the juice of the juniper berry. Gin is nothing more than common whisky flavored with juniper, and though the article imported from Holland is supposed to be the only liquor entitled to the name of gin, yet, the greater quantity of that consumed here is of domestic distillation, and is none the worse for it. If it possesses any medicinal qualities whatever, they are composed of the ingredients with which it is flavored—juniper and fennel seeds—which would be much more efficacious if taken without the whisky. But there is a prejudice among topers as well as among many well-meaning people, who have a hereditary faith in the virtues of "Old Hollands," or "Old Tom," according to their tastes, and therefore they are very particular to purchase it in original packages, with the stamp and seal of the foreign makers. The "original packages" consist of square glass bottles, or stone jugs, which contain about a quart of the liquor; the stone jugs are generally called Dutchmen, and the liquor contained in them is regarded as beyond suspicion of home manufacture. But the people who drink "Schiedam Schnapps," and "London Cordial," are not remarkable for their brilliancy of intellect, or their information, or they would know that gin cannot be imported into this country in smaller packages than ninety gallons, and that the fact of its being in "Dutchmen," or junk bottles, is presumptive proof of its being spurious rather than of its genuineness.

Of all intoxicating drinks gin is supposed to be the most injurious in its physical effects on the human constitution, and FIELDING is not the only English Magistrate who has borne his testimony to its debasing and brutalizing influence on the wretched creatures who indulge in it. There are three rival dealers in this pernicious liquor here who beguile many innocent people into the habit of drinking it by an extensive and continuous system of advertising it as a medicine. The taste once acquired by a man or woman of feeble constitution, and uncertain health—and they are the class of persons who are induced to try the virtue of gin, as a medicine, and the stimulating effect becomes chronic, a confirmed drunkard is the consequence, another victim to the Dutch juggernaut Schnapps, or his twin brother "Old Tom," falls a sacrifice, and gaunt misery is entailed upon another family.

From Mexico.

Advices from Mexico to the 8th of November have reached us by way of New-Orleans. The rumor that ALVAREZ had resigned, or intended to resign the Presidency, proves to be unfounded. The new Administration has already encountered some serious difficulties. COMONFORT, Minister of War, tendered his resignation because of complaints that reforms in his department were not made with sufficient alacrity. The resignation, however, was not accepted. PRIETO, Minister of War, was so unpopular that his dismissal was expected. OCAMPO, Minister of Relations, has resigned because he could not agree with COMONFORT. After much trouble to find a substitute, the office was finally accepted by ARRIOJA. Irreconcilable differences are said to exist between the *moderados* and *puros*, and an open rupture is apprehended. Besides all this, there are a number of vacant offices which the Government finds it impossible to fill. VIDAURRI has written a letter to Secretary MARCY, on the late invasion by Texas rangers. The act, he contends, cannot be justified, and indemnity will be claimed in the usual diplomatic way. ALVAREZ has selected San Augustin, a small town about five miles from Mexico, as his place of residence.

Beef Unsteady—The Drovers versus The Railroads.

The receipts of beeves for the past week at the regular markets varied only 148 from the preceding week. An impression obtained early in the day yesterday that the supply was unusually short, and the first sales of good cattle were made at a considerable advance,—the best beeves selling at 11c.@12½c. But the rain, and the discovery that there was a good supply, soon changed the tone of the market, and prices fell off,—closing quite as low as on the preceding market-day.

The Western Drovers say there is a prospect of an increase in the price of Beef, owing to advanced charges upon the railroads, amounting to several dollars per head upon those coming from Kentucky and other Western States. They say that the relative prices here and at the West had become adjusted to the former expense of bringing cattle forward, allowing a small difference for profit to the dealers; and that the advance in the rates of freight now absorb all the difference, leaving no inducement to traders.

A plan is on foot to turn this trade over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is proposed to hold a Convention of Western Cattle men at Columbus, to carry the plan into operation.

The railroads should, by all means, charge paying rates; but it will be politic to keep the charges upon live stock at as low a figure as may be, in order to still further develop and extend this comparatively new branch of business.

The drovers have a just ground of complaint, that the managers of the Railroads make sudden changes in the rates without any public notice. At least thirty days' warning should be given.

☞ We publish elsewhere some interesting news from Texas. On the 5th inst., the Legislature commenced its session, and on the 6th Gov. PEASE's message was received and read. The Governor alleges that the frequency of Indian depredations rendered it necessary for him to call out the mounted force under Captain CALLAHAN, whom he justifies for crossing the Rio Grande and punishing the criminals on Mexican soil. The message discusses various topics of general interest.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is a positive luxury to visit this admirable little theatre, and never more so than on last night, when a charming Comedy called the "Little Treasure," was produced for the first time in America. The literary antecedents of the author of this piece, (Mr. A. HARRIS,) did not lead us to hope for an especial treat. What he has heretofore produced has, to our humble judgment, oscillated between the laborious and the obscure, and the contemplation of a drama constructed on either principle, fails to produce that cheerful and glowing frame of mind which a manager so keenly appreciates in the critic. But Mr. HARRIS has, in the present instance, constructed a drama so admirable in its proportions, so novel in its treatment, and so perfectly natural in every respect, that he will, if he is wise, date his dramatic career from the 11th of October last, when the "Little Treasure" achieved its first triumph at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

The iconoclastic spirit of the age manifests itself, we are happy to say, in a savage desire to demolish mothers-in-law. Every man of experience who can wield a pen with certainty, drives it fiercely at the maternal effigy. The world (married or single) owes Mr. THACKERAY a very national debt of gratitude for his withering picture of the Campaigner. Mr. TOM TAYLOR, in "Still Waters," has done good service in the same honest cause; and now Mr. HARRIS—brave heart—rushes to the ranks with a healthy and vigorous hatred of the common enemy. A better directed shot than this, his initial one, can scarcely be expected even from experienced and suffering hands. Let us hope that the angry missile has not been plucked from his own fireside.

When you see *Mrs. Meddleton*, and particularly when you hear her, you can understand at once how it happens that *Sir Charles Howard* (her son-in-law) has for twelve years been separated from the wife of his bosom. *Sir Charles* is evidently a man of sense, whose moral courage cannot be blunted by the hacking of such a woman, nor bent to her tyrannous will. As a man of spirit he leaves the house. His wife, *Lady Florence*, foolishly listens to the bitter tongue of her mother, and thus for twelve long years the happiness of two loving hearts is poisoned. Things are in this perfectly natural state when *Gertrude*, the spoilt child of the estranged pair, undertakes to have a will of her own. She indulges a pardonable curiosity about her father, finds out all the secret of the domestic trouble, and determines in her own pretty little mind to set matters to rights. With this object in view, she commences a demonstrative flirtation with *Captain Walter Maydenblush;* conquers that bashful warrior; goads him on to a declaration, and incites him to a private conference with mamma, who consents. Then she attacks the estimable *Meddleton*—coaxes her, wheedles her, blazes up at her, cries at her, vanquishes her, and kisses her. Then she goes up to her father, for *his* consent, (all the way from somewhere to London.) Discovers him to be the fortunate possessor of a pair of irresistible whiskers, and a good heart. Then she does all sorts of absurd things, in a ridiculously affecting manner, until the heart is touched and the whiskers subdued. Then there is a brief interval of soft music, with a noticeable drum part in it. Then something rolls up which we can't understand, and we discover little *Gertrude* at home with her mother again, which we can. Then she talks like twenty thousand inspired sewing girls under the influence of St. Valentine. Then *Sir Charles* walks in solemnly with his whiskers to sign the marriage contract, and says "Madam!" from his boots. Then *Lady Gertrude* replies "*Sir Charles!*" from her eyelids. Then they are both in a fix. Then little *Gertrude* hops about with all the activity of the entire female population of fairy land. She puts a little kindness in the warming heart of *Lady Gertrude*. She pours balm on the injured whiskers of *Sir Charles*. She straightens the stiff back of old mother *Meddleton*. She makes them talk to each other like human beings with hearts in their bosoms, and not paving stones. She routs pernicious *Meddleton*. She makes every one happy except *Captain Walter Maydenblush*, whom she tantalises with a final flirtation, but takes compassion on at last.

And then we become conscious that we have been sitting for two hours in Mr. WALLACK's Theatre, witnessing the best play of the season. Recovering slowly from a state of dramatic intoxication, we reflect sadly on two oppressive next-day morning facts. *Gertrude*, it grieves us to say, has a temper of her own; and *Gertrude* may become a mother-in-law! Growing vicious under the combined influence of these two facts, we become critical. *Gertrude* is a little impostor. She has wheedled us out of our good opinion without deserving it. She is a *Meddleton* disguised in a smile; an aerial *Campaigner;* a *Sternhold* in teens and a low dress. Afterwards we admit that the little witch has a pretty smile—that she is very like a fairy—and that, simply in an artistic point of view, she has beautiful shoulders. Then we reflect that she can't be a mother-in-law for some months, under which happy impression we say, "Let us enjoy her delightful society whilst she is simply a 'Little Treasure.'"

It is perfectly absurd to speak of real persons after what we have written. Nothing can be more ridiculous than to say that Miss MARY GANNON was the *Little Treasure* of last evening, because in point of fact the little treasure was Miss MARY GANNON—a distinction with so little difference that it would take us several columns to explain it, even in this agreeable type. Then, who ever heard of whiskers without thinking of Mr. STEWART, or dwelt on the name of *Walter* without thinking of Mr. LESTER—that gorgeous swell of many pants. *Florence*, being a pretty name, can, of course, only be worn by Mrs. HOEY (the prefix of *Lady* explaining the secret of much skirt.) Now, if there was only one person in this free and happy country who could be Mrs. *Meddleton*, we should be relieved of a great responsibility. But as we fear there are many representatives of that ungrateful character, we feel bound to state that the *Meddleton* of last night was a lady for whom the public entertains a great ideal of respect, namely, Mrs. VERNON. In addition to these personages, we have a faint recollection of a mouldy snob, the Hon. *Leicester Flittermore*, by name. Some one was rash enough to tell us that Mr. NORTON furnished the voice for this anatomy. He was, we hope, deceived. The voice was evidently a tradition; a thing of the past; buried in ridicule years ago.

By all means see the "Little Treasure."

Academy of Music.

ROSSINI's opera of "Semiramide" will be produced to-night. We are quite safe in promising our readers a treat of the highest order.

Crystal Palace.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I much fear that the New-Yorkers will let this beautiful edifice be taken down and removed from the City. Boston and Philadelphia both want, it as I understand, and I am also informed that there is no doubt that the Government will next Winter make an offer for it with a view of removing it to Washington. To let it leave the City would be disgraceful. Besides being a great attraction to our City, it can certainly be used for various purposes profitably. It is now in the hands of a Receiver who is determined to sell it and use the proceeds as far as they go in paying its debts. Notwithstanding it cost about three-fourths of a million of dollars it can now be bought, I believe, for some $200,000. The interest on this sum is $14,000 per annum. One of your correspondents suggests that it be devoted to a Zoological Garden and perpetual exhibition of American industry. If this were done, I verily believe that the profits would exceed $100,000 per annum. The various holidays in the year would more than pay the $14,000. The American Institute could not do so well elsewhere as to pay $[illegible] each year for the use of the Palace a month for their exhibition. The daily receipts during the whole year would run from $[illegible] to $1,000—averaging at least $[illegible]. The expenses, including interest of the money, need not exceed $[illegible] to $[illegible] per day. These facts, hastily thrown out, are worthy of immediate and serious consideration.

A PRACTICAL MAN.

☞ The Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims is to be celebrated by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, on Friday, Dec. 21. The oration will be delivered by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NO POISON!
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN
MALARIA OR MIASMA.
Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. CHILTON, and its efficacy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally, and the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 35 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, corns, bunions, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—We shall offer this week the richest stock of Broche Shawls ever shown in the City, and at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation—viz: 1,200 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $10 each, worth $15; 1,500 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $12 each, worth $18; 2,000 Broche square Shawls, all wool, only $5 each, worth $8. Also, 2,000 Wool Plaid and Plain long Shawls, at $5 each, worth $8.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS—500 PIECES Choice and Selected Colors, and of the best quality imported, only 5s. per yard; also, 250 pieces French Printed De Laines, only 4s. per yard, worth $1.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 85 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN Satin, Moire Antique, Velvet and Cloth in the City, is to be found at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE Committee on Scales reads thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale.....................Gold Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scale, perfectly correct, with drop lever.....................Silver Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Prescription Scale. Diploma.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balance.....................Diploma.
These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct*.
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are:
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD COIN SCALES.
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

ADAPTED TO THE WEATHER!
A CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK OF
INDIA RUBBER
Coats, Capes, Overshoes and Boots, Gloves and Mittens, Horse Covers, &c., at D. HODGMAN'S Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS.
A fresh supply for sale by
GARAUDAN & HILL,
Importers Druggists' Articles,
No. 47 Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR—GLORIOUS BOMBARDMENT—GREAT DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—All the combined forces of the universe will remember that KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATOR is still the favorite of the people, and the solid phalanx of people who are daily leaving their orders will accord to it the praise of being the greatest economist of the present day. Don't fail to shout the victory and then leave your order. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 293 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER OVERSHOES—THE BEST FINished, lightest and at the same time most durable Rubber Overshoes, of every variety, ladies', misses' and gentlemen's, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Goodyear Rubber dépôt, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS AT 2s.—JUST RECEIVED 5 cases of Rich Plaids, Merinos at the low price of 6¼ cents, worth 7s. Also, two cases Plaid Poplins at 3s., worth 4s. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SILKS, SILKS.—RICH DRESS SILKS FROM AUCtion, at reduced prices, will be offered this day. Also, 500 Plaid Wool long Shawls at $5, worth $8.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

Extraordinary Case.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following account of a singularly romantic episode in real life, [illegible] occurred recently. About six years since, a lady named [illegible] Wood, accompanied by her son [illegible] and a couple of children, arrived in this [illegible]. She stated that she was a widow, of some twenty-four years' standing, her husband having been mate of a whaler which had been lost at sea. The family have resided for a greater portion of the time on Liberty-street. Mr. [illegible] the son, working at his trade, which is that of a [illegible].

Yesterday morning, a gray-headed and toil-worn man called at the residence of the family, and seeing Mr. Wood, inquired for the widow, who, being called into the room, while gazing intently at the stranger, [illegible] eyes were fixed mournfully upon her, requested to know his business.

"Do you not know me, Martha?" said he, and as the sound of his voice, like the memory of an olden melody met her ear, she gave vent to a hysterical cry, and fainted in the arms which were open to receive her.

The tale is soon told. The ship in which he had made his last voyage from New-Bedford was cast away in the South Sea Islands, and he was one of the few who escaped a watery grave. After enduring almost unheard of privations, he succeeded, after thirty years' absence, in reaching his native land. From a brother of his wife he learned their present location, and arrived here to find her whom he had left a young and blooming bride far advanced in the evening of life, while the infant upon whose lips, when last he saw him, he had imprinted a father's kiss, and who could scarcely lisp his name, was now a stalwart man and the head of a family. How many hopes and fears must have agitated the heart of the old mariner as he again set foot, after his long pilgrimage, upon his native soil.

A Remarkable Man.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives the following sketch of an old citizen in Pulaski County, named Elijah Dent, who is, perhaps, the oldest man in Kentucky:

He was 118 years of age on the 10th of September, and is as active as many men of 40. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout his whole life he has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drank but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Savannah and at the battle of Eutaw Springs; he was also present at the battles of Camden, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Col. Horry and Col. Marion, and was an eye-witness of the sufferings and death of Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age. He is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and rides six miles to every meeting of his Church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living; the eldest being now in his seventy-eighth and the youngest in his fifty-first year. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is, perhaps, the only surviving soldier of Francis Marion, Sumter and Horry.

At Medina, N. Y., a young man, twenty-two years of age, who had been deaf and dumb since his ninth year, was taken with violent spasms of the chest about a week ago, and after throwing up a small quantity of blood, found that his hearing and power of speech were entirely restored.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mayor's Office.—New-York, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ **Proclamation.**—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

☞ **Rushton's Compound Liverwort Paste.**—For Coughs, Colds and Influenza—has been extensively used for many years past, and is highly recommended by the first physicians in this City. RUSHTON'S, only, at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Consumption, the Great Scourge**—By which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. WISTAR'S CHERRY BALSAM has cured hundreds within a few years.

☞ **Hearing for the Deaf.**—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 209 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **South Brooklyn Lectures.**—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Goshen and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem*, will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. Samson, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to those places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Dresses, Specimens, &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—[illegible] a box, black or brown, best in use; also, his Infallible Ouguent, for the restoration, growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway; also, at No. 45 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, cor. State and Pearl sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

☞ **Broadway Property.**—Our readers will notice that a lease to be made for 21 or 25 years of that valuable property known as No. 254 Broadway, near Murray-st., will be sold THIS DAY at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., at 8 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. This property is opposite the Park and is a very desirable location for wholesale or retail business purposes. The lot is very large, 25 feet fronting on Broadway by 167 feet in depth. Further particulars can be had of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Notice.**—We, the undersigned, One hundred thousand packages of TOVEY'S COLUMBIAN COUGH CANDY, do hereby solemnly promise and pledge ourselves to cure all affections of the throat, such as coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, whooping cough, &c., &c., and to give immediate and lasting relief. Fifty thousand packages of TOVEY'S COLUMBIAN COUGH CANDY on hand and for sale by the principal Druggists, 6¼ and 12½ cents per package. Depôt No. 19 1st av.

☞ **The New Gridiron**—1st. Saves all the gravy; 2d. Cooks the meat through without burning; 3d. Sends all the smoke up the chimney; 4th. Makes inferior meat [illegible] per cent. better. So says the Boston *Advertiser*, *Tribune*, *Phrenological Journal*, and a hundred other editors of equally good taste. For sale at No. 520 Broadway, and by the trade generally.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. Wm. Thackeray will deliver his third Lecture on the *Four Georges of England* THIS EVENING, at the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*George the Third*. Single admission tickets 75 cents. May be had at the Library and at the down-town office, No. 3 Nassau-st.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum—Constantinople.**—Mr. W. G. Dix will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, beginning at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Russia and Constantinople*. Tickets, 25 cents; tickets for a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents; for sale at the door.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

☞ **A Private Family Carriage** will be let part of the time to families or individuals. The horses are perfectly kind in all cases, and good travelers. Inquire at No. [illegible] East 13th-st., cor. of University-place.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 317 Bowery.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a Scotch Protestant girl of good manners and appearance, to be un[illegible] chambermaid; cuts and fits and sews perfectly; would assist in chamberwork; an English Protestant general housework servant; two capable Irish Protestant cooks; several very neat, trustworthy, and experienced young girls, at moderate wages, as nurses, waiters, seamstresses, &c. Also, a large selection of the best class of Catholic help. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 33 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women. The one as cook—is a most excellent cook—understands all kinds of pastries, game, &c. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; she is a very good laundress. Also, an American Protestant as nurse, or nurse and plain sewer, or would wait on children and do chamberwork. Either have good City reference, and are anxious to please. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable girls, with the best of City reference, one as plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, can go as general housemaid in a small genteel family of 5 or 6 persons; has two years' City reference; wages $6. Also a girl of 18, a quick sewer, a neat chambermaid; wages $5; City reference. Call at 329 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two colored young women, one as cook, and the other as waiter or chambermaid. Also, by two Scotch girls, one 16 the other 14. Also, a first-class cook wants a situation. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 5th-st., near Broadway.

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BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and [illegible] single gentlemen, can secure very pleasant rooms on the first and second floors, in a private family. Location pleasant, and house replete with all improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 31 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen with their wives, may obtain pleasant and desirable rooms, with bedrooms and pantries attached, with all the modern improvements, at No. 194 East Broadway. Two or three single gentlemen may obtain separate rooms.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at No. 159 West 11th-st. The house is new and contains all the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price, by applying at No. 262 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING—TO LET—A handsome room on the first floor, in a private family at No. 19 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING—For gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 234 Greene-st., near 4th, a very desirable location, but two blocks from Broadway, private and home-like. Terms moderate and reasonable.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 29 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and furnished rooms, at No. 217 Varick-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two rooms either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 286 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, baths, &c. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—Families and single gentlemen in search of a comfortable home, with good table and reasonable charges, apply at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—Between 20th and 30th-sts. in the neighborhood of 4th-av., a parlor and bedroom for a lady and gentleman, with board for the lady. Board paid in advance, in lieu of reference. Address CALIFORNIA, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At the new first-class brown stone house, No. 47 Concord-st., 5 minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. One large and two small rooms vacant. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms in a first-class house, can be had, if applied for soon, at No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Gas, hot and cold baths, &c. Good references required.

TWO PARLORS TO LET.—A private family without children, would let to one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, two elegant parlors, either separately or together, with the exclusive use of bath on the same floor, with or without partial board. The house is located at No. 294 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS—May now be secured with board, at No. 29 East 12th-st., cor. of University-place, at prices from $6 to $15. Dinner at 1 o'clock. 5th-av. stages pass the door.

ROOMS TO LET.—Elegant parlors with bedrooms, all handsomely furnished, suited for families or single gentlemen, to let with or without board in the house, No. 14 Leroy-place.

ROOMS TO LET.—A furnished room, or two if required, in a private house. Rooms lighted with gas; bath room and every convenience on premises; rent low. Apply at No. 79 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman, a room with full or partial board, in a genteel house; location between 23d and 44th sts. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,324 Lower Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 180 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms, with board, by applying at No. 48 Union-Square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To gentlemen, without board, at No. 166 Chambers-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 134 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

MILLINERY.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENEILLE, RIBBONS, &c.,
In every variety, may be found, at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
At Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, NOV. 22, go and hear, at the Tabernacle,

THEODORE L. CUYLER, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD,
E. H. CHAPIN, D. McL. QUACKENBUSH,
HORACE GREELEY, SOLON ROBINSON,
And others,
IN BEHALF OF THE
AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
AND THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

Of what they have done and what they need to do to save hundreds of respectable families from suffering and degradation. Let all who have hearts to feel come and hear—men, women, children. Seats are free, and doors open at 7 o'clock.

The Trustees appeal directly to all their personal friends to attend this meeting. Make it a Thanksgiving Anniversary.

Board of Trustees—J. P. Treadwell, President; Solon Robinson, Secretary; George W. Browne, James B. Colgate, Wm. H. Burroughs, Charles L. Frost, C. Dinsmore, R. M. Stratton, Wm. D. Murphy, Frederick Cook, Wm. B. Allen, Lambert Suydam, John S. Roberts, Stephen Cutter, Joseph Curtis, Wm. Truslow, F. W. Perry, Geo. W. Pearcy, John N. Genin, Oliver H. Lee, J. Waterbury, Christopher Cox.

Over six hundred families have been temporarily assisted, nearly all of whom are dependent upon their needles, and many of them having been out of work nearly all the Winter, were found destitute of all means to replenish their wardrobes, pay rent, or procure food. Many are still destitute.

INDEPENDENCE GUARD.—At a special meeting of the Independence Guard, at their Armory, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., in consequence of the death of WILLIAM W. HINCKEN, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us, by death, our late associate, William W. Hincken; and, whereas, we desire to show that respect to his memory which his character and virtues demand, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed comrade, we have lost one, who, by his amiable and gentlemanly deportment, and the spirit with which he discharged his duties, as a soldier, while with us, had endeared himself to us all, and whose death has left a void in our ranks, difficult, if not impossible, to fill.

Resolved, That while we thus mourn his loss, we bow in meek submission to the will of the Almighty, knowing that our "Times are in his hands," and that "He doeth all things well."

Resolved, That our Armory be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of deceased, and published in the New-York *Herald* and *Daily Times*. JAMES A. BOYLE, Chairman.
Edward M. Fisher, Secretary.

PROFESSOR HARE'S LECTURE ON SPIRITUALISM.—By special invitation of Professors Draper, Doremus, Gilman, Carnochan, R. K. Collins, Esq., and one hundred other distinguished citizens, Dr. Robert Hare, author of the remarkable book just published, entitled "Experimental Investigations of Spirit Manifestations," will deliver a lecture on the so-called spiritual phenomena, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, in which he will exhibit the ingenious mechanical contrivances employed by him to detect muscular force and deception, and exhibit the precise nature of the agent involved in the production of the aforesaid phenomena. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR 1855 AND 1856. Hon. Horace Greeley will lecture before the Institute at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Henry Clay*. Tickets of admission 10 cents each, to be had at the door. Members can procure their family season tickets free, from the Librarian, at the Institute Rooms.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, } Lecture
JOHN MARTIN, } Committee.
WILLIAM GARNER. }

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—(New-York University) on THURSDAY EVENING, (to-day) at 8 o'clock. A selection of interesting points of the Statistics of Russia will be given. The public are invited to attend.

THE SECOND LECTURE—Before the Young Men's Association of the 20th-st. Congregational Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.) will be delivered THIS EVENING, by Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D. Subject—*Heathen Mythology*. Single admission, 25 cents. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!
W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.

W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against impostors.

I DEFY ANY ONE—To show a single case where my ONGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mustaches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 589 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; E. SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 289 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPENING NIGHT OF THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.—First appearance in America of

MLLE. ROBERT,
from the Royal Academy of Paris and La Scala, of Milan. First appearance of
MLLE. PAULINE GENE, and of
MLLE. LINA WINDEL.
ANTOINE, FRANCOIS and JEROME.
PAUL BRILLANT and the BALLET TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1855.

The entertainments will commence with the laughable comic Pantomime, entitled
ROBERT AND BERTRAND;
Principal characters by the Ravel Family.
After which will be produced (for the first time here) a comic Pantomime Ballet, entitled
KATEY; or, THE VIVANDIERE.

Katey, the Vivandiere.........Mlle. Robert
(Her first appearance.)
Hans (her lover).........Paul Brillant
Biberman.........Antoine Ravel
Robinsol.........Jerome Ravel
Elise.........Mlle. Pauline Gene
(Her first appearance.)
Mme. Robinsol.........Mlle. Windel
(Her first appearance.)

The other characters by the
RAVEL BALLET TROUPE.

The entertainments will conclude with the last new, grand, comic, fairy Pantomime
ASPHODEL; or, THE MAGIC PEN.
In which the whole Ravel Family and their great company of fifty performers will appear.

Tickets.........Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes.........Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats.........One Dollar.

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 6¾; performances to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TWENTY-SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—Debut of
MADAME NANTIER DIDIEE,
(From the Royal Italian Opera, London.)
In Rossini's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LA SEMIRAMIDE.
To THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1855.

Madame DE LA GRANGE, Signori MORELLI, ARNOLDI and GASPARONI.

During the Opera, A PAS DE TROIS, by Mlle. DE LA VIGNE, Madame CIOCCA and M. HOPPOLITI.

Musical Director and Conductor.........MAX MARETZEK.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
TWENTY-THIRD NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY, another established success, the new Comedy of

A LITTLE TREASURE,
triumphantly received, will be repeated.
With the great favorite,
DAVID COPPERFIELD.

Micawber, Mr. Burton; Peggotty, Mr. Dyott; Uriah Heep, Mr. Rainford.

Mr. G. Jordan, Miss Raymond, Miss E. Thorne, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Marchant, in the new piece.

TO-MORROW (Friday)—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EXTRA—BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER. On SATURDAY next will be revived and acted for the first time at this Theatre, (carefully revised and corrected,) Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedy, in 5 acts, called
RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE,
with a great cast, and new and appropriate costumes and scenery, and other attractive entertainments, comprising all the strength of the company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 22, will be presented the comedy, in two acts, of the
LITTLE TREASURE.
After which, the two-act comedy of
THE DOWAGER.
To conclude with the Farce of
HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 22, will be performed, the Play of the
HUNCHBACK.
Julia.........Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.
To conclude with the Farce of
TWO BUZZARDS.

MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, will appear every night this week.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The grand Collection of LIVING WILD BEASTS and PERFORMING ANIMALS, including two African Lions and a Lioness, a Royal Bengal Tiger, a Brazilian Tiger, a Leopard, a Grizzly Bear, a Lama, a Zebra, may be SEEN AT ALL HOURS.

At 11½ o'clock A. M., and at 3¼, and 7 o'clock P. M., the keeper
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF LIONS
and exhibit the remarkable power he possesses over
THESE FEROCIOUS ANIMALS.

Performances in the Lecture Room at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The LIVING GIRAFFE, HAPPY FAMILY, and all the other curiosities to be seen at the same time. Admittance to see everything, 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.—The Grand Burlesque on the Opera of
CINDERELLA,
In four Acts, with beautiful scenery, dresses, transformations, &c., &c.

Preceding the Opera, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, the Doleful Tragedy of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
In two Acts. Concert commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL'S—Are nightly singing the new and beautiful Song, composed by Julius Metz, "Spare my heart from growing old." Price 25 cents. Mr. Metz has also given us "Golden Drop," Schottisch, 25 cents. "I cannot part with thee," (a beautiful song) 25 cents. The three will be mailed free for 75 cents.
COOK & BROTHER, No. 345 Broadway.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN—AND CONTAINS MANY RARE AND VALUABLE CURIOSITIES.—Marble Statuary, Paintings, Castings in Plaster and Bronze, Machinery, Agricultural implements, Models, Terra Cotta ornaments, Ancient Tapestry, illustrative of Don Quixote, and valued at $200,000, once the property of a Spanish monarch, now in possession of an American citizen. It will repay the curious and lovers of Art to visit the Crystal Palace.

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best musicians secured. New Music published and received daily at DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S Music store, No. 333 Broadway, near 12th-st.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.
SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway,
Are now Exhibiting in their Gallery,
TWO EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,
"SHAKESPEARE IN HIS STUDY"
AND
"MILTON IN HIS STUDY."
BY JOHN FAED,
Member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

DRAWING MATERIALS.—Whatman's best papers, English and French crayon papers, Cartoon paper, Tracing paper and cloth, glass paper, Monochromatic Boards, sketch books, portfolios, Faber's pencils, colored crayons, drawing boards, stamps, T squares, curves, mathematical boxes, port crayons, India ink, drawing pins, dividers, Bristol board, ivories, etc. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-street,
New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

Office of the Second-avenue Railroad Company,
New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Second-avenue Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 26th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date. By order.
PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

COAL.

COAL.—$6 25 PER TON; FLOUR, $10 PER BARREL. People's Coal and Flour Office, No. 20 Broadway, is now delivering coal at $6 25 per ton, in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Order your coal only at this office, to keep down the price. No monopoly.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 67 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—On TUESDAY afternoon, near Washington Parade Ground, a small black and tan terrier dog, rather fat, answers to name of Toby, has cropped ears and long tail and a white star on breast, had on a red collar. The above reward will be paid for him at No. 28 5th-av.

FOUND—On or about the first day of Nov. last a valuable diamond breast pin, which the owner may have by applying to Justice WELSH, at the Halls of Justice, Centre-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horseshoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

Coöperative Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me the space to make a few remarks concerning the "Boston House of Equity," the methods and principles, about which there seems to be so decided a difference of opinion between your journal and the Tribune.

I am not authorized to speak for Mr. KEITH, but as I understand him, the enterprise is as purely a private one in its management and responsibility as any of its competitors.

The proposition is certainly self-evident that, if the exchanges of a country can be as well made by one man as they now are by ten, the labor of the nine would be a clear gain to the Commonwealth, if diverted into a directly productive channel, exchanging being only secondarily, or indirectly productive.

The only valid objection that can be brought against doing business on the largest scale and for cash (in the cash system lie nine-tenths of the saving) and consequently at much greater advantage than is possible to the small dealer, is, that it may become a monopoly and result not in great saving to the buyer, but as in the case of STEWART and others, in great gains to the seller.

The Boston House of Equity proposes to practice all the economies, and more, of our large establishments, that the buyers have the benefit (as they should) of the saving.

Is there any buyer who would object to this? and is there any principle of trade that will prevent its accomplishment?

It requires no incorporation, it requires no special privileges, it competes openly and fairly with other private enterprises, supported and maintained as all traders are by the consumers on the one hand and the producers on the other.

Its word is not corporation, but coöperation; it is the public coöperation of private individuals and interests.

It relies for its success upon the same principle, more thoroughly and scientifically carried out, that builds our mills, steamships and railroads; that has made our country's greatness. C.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Advertising Swindler.

WANTED—In a flour and feed store a young man to attend in and work about the store. Inquire at No. 543 Broome-st. near Sullivan-st., between the hours of 9 and 4. S. A. FISHER.

In response to the above advertisement which appeared in one of the City journals of yesterday, quite a number of the unemployed met at the store mentioned, when they saw Mr. J. A. FISHER, the gentleman named. The particulars of the interview and its result we give in the words of one of the duped. He says: I called about half past ten and on asking for Mr. FISHER was introduced to a gentlemanly looking man, who took much care to inquire as to my antecedents and prospects, after which saying that he thought I would suit him, if I had told him my tale correctly, as he would find on inquiry at my references. He stated further that he would give an answer during the evening, and appointed to meet me at the Howard Hotel, as he would be detained down town during the whole day.

According to this arrangement I met him in the evening at 5 o'clock, when saying that he had made the proper inquiries and found all correct, he would engage me. He then produced an agreement in duplicate which he requested me to sign. It read:

Agreement between SAMUEL A. FISHER and FRANCIS BROWNHEAD; I, SAMUEL A. FISHER, agree to give to him the sum of $12 a month and found, as assistant in my flour and feed store at Rahway, N. J.; after the first month, $15 and found, if all is satisfactory.
F. BROWNHEAD.
S. A. FISHER.

I signed the document and was leaving, supposing that I had secured a good berth. He hereupon called me back, and handing me the following order, he requested me to collect the amount and to bring him the proceeds at night at his boarding-house in Broome-street:

MR. BLACK, No. 360 Bowery—Dear Sir: Please to pay my young man that small sum of $30 on account, as I can't call myself on account of leaving in the morning train to-morrow.
Respectfully yours, S. A. FISHER.

I was then leaving, when he desired me to pack up my effects and to be ready to start for the store in the morning, and remarking that he had forgotten his watch, asked the loan of mine. Not dreaming of anything wrong, I foolishly lent it him and left.

On going to the Bowery, of course no such party as designated in the order could be found. At the time appointed I called as directed, and after waiting some time, Mr. FISHER not appearing, I called up the landlady, and from her learned that the advertiser was a total stranger. At the same time several other young men, who had been served in exactly the same style, called in, and we, one and all, found that we had been swindled each of his watch.

Two of the parties thus swindled during the evening called at the office of the Chief of Police and there made their statements, which agreed in every point, each having signed similar agreements and each having received like orders to collect, they gave a full description of the vagabond. There were several others fleeced in the same way. Their evidence will be obtained, and Mr. FISHER, being known to the Police, will in all probability be lodging in jail within a day or two.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Thomas Gough.

On Wednesday the mortal remains of the late Mr. THOMAS GOUGH, late of No. 268 Sixth-avenue, were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. He was well known as a prominent and old member both of the St. David's Society, as well as that of the Odd-Fellows, (Columbia Lodge, No. 1.) Mr. GOUGH was a merchant; has left a widow, but no children, and was only 56 years of age. The disease which destroyed him was congestion of the brain.

Aid for the Allies.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The British Consul has been on the qui vive in reference to the Maury and other fillibuster movements here. Will you please call the attention of the Russian Consul to the fact that if there are not enlistments of men for the army in the Crimea here, there are large recruits of horses being constantly made. Are horses shipped for French or English account "material" of war? On investigation it may be found that certain French cavalry officers are purchasing largely here for the army in the Crimea. S.

Suicide.

A verdict of "suicide by taking arsenic," was rendered yesterday, by the Jury of Inquest on the death of JAMES CAFFERY, the Hudson-street grocer, who died on Monday morning last. The reasons that led the unfortunate man to perpetrate self-murder are not understood. He said, just previous to his death, that he did not desire to live longer, and that he would leave sufficient cause behind. He was 23 years of age.

Accident.

A clerk in the varnish depôt, No. 204 Hudson-street, was badly burned about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was drawing varnish from a barrel, when he accidentally let some of it come in contact with the stove, setting himself in a blaze. The Police extinguished the flames.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was a dull day at

The Tombs.

A few drunkards were fined or committed, and half a dozen frail ones, desirous of living at the public expense, were sent to Blackwell's Island to recuperate.

AN OLD GAME.

A man named Chas. G. Thompson, doing business in Nassau-street, was bound over in the sum of $500 to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The complaint was made by David C. Reid, formerly of Canada West, but now residing in this City. Reid in his affidavit says that on the 16th of August last he arrived in this City from Toronto with a view of procuring employment; that in October last he advertised for a situation, and that Thompson (the defendant) answered the advertisement. An interview was had between the parties. Thompson induced the deponent to deposit with him $150—all the money he had—on agreement that he (Thompson) would employ Reid as clerk, paying him $150 per annum, board him at his house and pay back the $150 on demand. The deponent further alleges that he was in the employ of Thompson from the 22d of October until the 3d of November, during which time he received no salary, and that, although frequently requested to do so, the defendant wholly refused to return the $150 belonging to complainant. Reid further asserts that Thompson has cheated others in his employ in a like manner.

STREET ROBBERY.

Peter G. Thompson, a colored man, residing at No. 15 Elm-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Smith of the Fifth Ward, charged with aiding to rob Charles Parker of a gold watch. The occurrence took place on the night of the 5th inst. in West Broadway. Julia Meyers, a colored woman was arrested shortly after, and committed for trial as one of the thieves. Thompson, who was identified as the accomplice of Meyers, managed to evade arrest until yesterday. He was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Capt. Francis A. Wyman, of the ship Sultan, lying at Pier No. 22 East River, while passing, with a friend, through Chatham-street, about 10 o'clock Tuesday night, met three young men staggering in an opposite direction. Thinking them intoxicated, he strove to avoid them, but they rudely jostled against him. The Captain and his companion paid but little attention to the circumstance, and were about proceeding home, when a boy, standing in a door near by called to them, and said the fellows who had acted so rudely were pickpockets. On hearing this the Captain felt of his pantaloons pocket, and discovered that his wallet, containing $64 in bills, had been stolen. He gave chase to the rogues, and finally attracted the attention of Officers McCune and Van Cleef, who took the thieves into custody. The stolen money was not found in their possession, but on going back to where the occurrence took place, the wallet was found in the street minus its contents. The prisoners are all between 16 and 18 years of age, and gave their names as William Eagleson, and Thomas and Charles Mullins. They were committed for examination by Justice WELCH.

Essex Market.

James Cassin was arraigned on a charge of

EMBEZZLEMENT.

The accused, it is alleged, was lately in the employ of Mrs. Delancy, keeper of a grocery store at No. 194 Houston-street, and being sent by her to collect a bill of $95 from a creditor, returned but $80 of the amount collected. Cassin was committed for trial.

THE KNIFE.

Hugh Caldwell, baker, residing at No. 146 Mott-street, was arrested by Officer Driscoll of the Seventh Ward, on a warrant charging him with assaulting, some weeks ago, and badly wounding with a knife, one Patrick McGee. The accused says he was first assaulted by McGee, and acted only in self-defence. He was committed to answer by Justice BRENNAN.

THIEVES AND VAGRANTS.

Eleven youngsters, known to the Police as pickpockets, and who usually beat around the Bowery Theatre, were brought up on a charge of vagrancy. They were all sent to the Island.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 96, 97, 29, 47, 74, 92, 93, 98, 100, 101, 105, 106, 121, 122, 123.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 851, 677, 549, 497, 480, 742, 715, 755, 27, 15, 16, 29, 31, 714, 424, 766, 770, 774, 777, 779, 785, 788, 789, 795, 797, 800, 730, 197, 386, 463, 690, 318, 752, 801 to 816.

IMPORTANT TO POLICE CLERKS.

Decision of the Common Pleas in the Case of William H. Canniff vs. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c., &c.

INGRAHAM, P. J.—The plaintiff was appointed Clerk of the Second District Police Court, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 10th of April, 1855, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William S. Davidson.

This meeting was called under a previous resolution, passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 4th June, 1855, directing notice to be given by the Clerk of the Board to the Mayor, that the Board of Aldermen would meet in Convention on the 18th June, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing police clerks to fill existing vacancies, and that the Mayor was invited to be present.

This resolution was adopted by a majority of the whole Board, and at such meeting the plaintiff was appointed, the Mayor not being present. The plaintiff then applied to the Mayor to be sworn into office, which he refused to do, and on the 18th June, 1855, the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Justice Morris, of the Supreme Court. This action is brought to recover the salary of the plaintiff from that day to the 1st of July, 1855.

The Court below rendered judgment for the plaintiff, and the defendants now appeal from such judgment.

Various objections were taken upon the trial to the regularity of the proceedings in the call of the meeting, of the proceedings at which the appointment was made, as to the construction of the statute authorizing the holding of the Convention for this purpose, and as to the authority of the Board to make the appointment at that time upon the ground that no vacancy existed.

It is also contended that this was a City office, and that the oath of office should have been administered by the Mayor, or, if it was a county office, that the salary was a county charge, and was to be paid by the Supervisors and not the defendants.

The first objection taken by the appellants is, that the Mayor was not legally notified of the calling of the Convention to elect police clerks, because the resolution served on him did not show upon its face that it was passed by a majority of the Board of Aldermen. The fact of its being passed by a majority was not denied, but was distinctly proven.

The statute (Laws of 1855, ch. 293) provides that the Convention shall meet when directed by the Board of Aldermen, or a majority of its members. The Board, or a majority of the members, may call the Convention together. The action of the Board can only be known by a resolution adopted by them, and when duly certified by their officer is evidence thereof. It now here appears in the act that a majority of the whole Board is necessary to the validity of a resolution when passed by the Board. The signature of the Officer of the Board under their direction was all the evidence of its passage necessary to the Mayor, and the presumption would follow that it was passed by the requisite number of votes, whether that was by a majority of the whole Board, or of the members present.

But the Statute does not require that the resolutions should be served on the Mayor. If he had appeared after the passage of the resolution at the time appointed, without any formal notice, the convention would have been legally organized and their acts valid. The only necessity of a service of notice on the Mayor is to authorize the Board of Aldermen to proceed without him if he refuses or neglects to attend. In such case all that is necessary to dispense with his presence, is a notice from the Board of Aldermen inviting his attendance, such notice may be given by the service of a copy of the resolutions, signed by the Clerk, or by a notice that such resolutions had been passed. The former course was adopted in this case, and I think all the notice the law required was given to the Mayor, so as to authorize the Board of Aldermen to act without his presence.

The second objection is that the resolution, alleged to have been passed on the 13th of June, does not show upon its face that it was passed by a majority of all the members.

The answer to this objection is made in what has been before said, viz.: that the statute contains no such provision. The act says, "If the Mayor, &c., shall neglect to appear, it shall be lawful for the members of the Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof, to proceed and appoint the clerks in the same manner, &c., as if the Mayor was present."

The only provision on this subject in this act is that the whole Board, or a majority of them, shall be present before they can proceed to make the appointment. If it were necessary to a decision of the case to pass upon the question whether a majority of the whole Board was necessary to the validity of the appointment, I think there would be no difficulty in showing that a majority of those attending the Convention would be sufficient to make a valid appointment, unless the Board should, for their own Government, adopt a contrary rule.

To make the acts of such a Convention valid, where the statute authorizing its meeting only requires a majority of its members to be present to constitute a legal body, it never can be sustained as a principle of law, that every one constituting such majority must vote affirmatively in making the appointment. Such can only be necessary when expressly required by the statute or by a resolution adopted by the Convention for their own regulation.

The evidence of the resolution making the appointment consists of the minutes of the proceedings of the Convention. In those minutes it appears that twelve members were present. This constituted a majority of the Board and was all that was necessary to sustain a resolution adopted by a majority of the Convention then present. But this is not all. The same minute also shows that the resolution was passed by the affirmative votes of twelve members constituting a majority of the whole Convention. It is said that this should appear in the resolution itself. It does appear in connection with the resolution and as a part of the evidence of its passage, and it could appear in no other way. How many would vote for it could only be known after the resolution was prepared and voted upon, and the record of the votes for and against it can only be recorded after the vote is taken.

These remarks apply to the next objection that the proceedings do not show upon the face of them the jurisdiction of the Convention. If the minutes of the body are the evidence of their acts, then it does appear upon the face of their proceedings, both that a majority was present, and that a majority voted in favor of the resolution making the appointment. The original minutes were produced and proven as such, and from them the above stated facts appeared. That such evidence was proper, and the only legitimate proof, as between these parties, I have no doubt. (See Denning vs. Roome, 6 Wendell, 651; Owings vs. Speed, 5 Wheat., 524.) It is also objected that the office of Police Clerk is a City office, and that the oath of office could only be administered by the Mayor, and should be filed in the Mayor's office. It is in testimony that application was made to the Mayor, to administer this oath, and that he refused; and if this objection is valid, it vests in the Mayor the power, on his own mere refusal to administer the oath of office to a person duly appointed, to deprive such person of his right to exercise such office. The charter of 1849, Section 23, provides that every person appointed to office, under the City Government, shall take an oath, &c., before the Mayor, which oath shall be filed in the Mayor's office. (Session Laws, 1849; p. 284.)

Conceding that this officer is appointed to office, under the City Government, I am of the opinion that this is not a condition to the validity of the appointment, or of the acts of the officer. It is merely directory; and if, from any cause, the oath cannot be so administered before the Mayor, the oath may be taken before some other officer. The same question was raised and discussed in (ex parte) Heath and others, 3 Hill, 43, where the objection to the right of an Alderman and assistant was made, that they had not been sworn before the proper officer. The charter of 1830 contained the provision that the Mayor should attend the meeting of the Board for organizing, "by whom the oath of office shall be administered to the members." The Mayor did attend, on that occasion, and, although present, the Recorder administered the oath.

The Court, in that case, say, the section relied on strikes us as merely cumulative, or rather directory to the Mayor to attend, for the convenience of the members. It contains no clause repealing, pro tanto, the 1 R. S., 169, 2d Ed., concerning the oath of office. Independently of the act amending the charter, therefore, if any Alderman be willing to dispense with such attendance, he may, we think, by the general law, 1 R. S., 118 to 120, (108, 119 of 2d Ed.,) be sworn in by the Recorder, or other person deriving authority to administer oaths, from that statute. That statute applies to all officers whose duties are local, and all officers appointed or elected for any county or city, and of course includes Clerks of Police, appointed for the City of New-York.

But I do not think these Clerks are now to be considered as City Officers, within the provision of that section of the Charter of 1849. It applies only to persons appointed to an office under the City Government. Whatever question may have arisen under the Charters previous to, and including that of 1849, when the whole power and control over them was vested in the Common Council, since the passage of the acts taking from the City Government the appointments of Police Justices and Clerks and providing for the election of the one and the appointment of the other by a convention distinct from, and independent of the City Government, and vesting the right to fix the salary in the Board of Supervisors, there can be no doubt that such an office is not a City but is a County office.

In fact this very question has been decided by the general term of the Supreme Court of this District, in The People vs. Edmonds, 19 Barb. S. C. Rep., p. 468, in relation to the Justices. Mr. Justice Clerke, in that case, says: "That this officer renders his services to the County as contradistinguished from the City in its municipal capacity." And again: "Even if the office were purely municipal and dependent on the charter, still if the services were rendered to the County, the Board of Supervisors had authority to fix a compensation for those services."

And upon an appeal from the decision of Justice Clerke to the general term of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Morris, in affirming his decision, says: Police Justices of the City and County of New-York are County officers. The services rendered by them are rendered for the County, and are chargeable to the County as contingencies.

The duties of the Clerks are of the same nature as that of the Justices, so far as relates to the mode of rendering service, and there can be no doubt if the Justice is a County officer that the Clerk must also be included in the same description.

In such a case it was not necessary that his oath of office should be administered by the Mayor. Any Judge had the authority, and in this case it was rightly exercised by Mr. Justice Morris.

It is however urged by the counsel for the defendants, that if this plaintiff be a County officer, he cannot recover in this action, as his remedy is against the Board of Supervisors, and not the defendants.

This would be so if the Statute did not make provision for its payment in another way. The act of 1851, ch. 514, sec. 6, provides that the salary to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors shall be paid out of the City Treasury. This imposed on the defendants the obligation of payment, and they were liable for any neglect or refusal to discharge this duty. The question was decided in The People ex rel. Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York, 25 Wendell, 680. In that case the same duty was imposed on the defendants in the same language as to the salaries of the Judges of the Sessions. Chief Justice Nelson says: Here is a legal duty enjoined by competent authority which the corporation are bound to discharge. It is as binding upon them as if entered into under their corporate seal. An action in the case or assumpsit will lie for a neglect of corporate duty.

The views before expressed dispose of the objection raised to the sufficiency of the resolution submitted to the Mayor by the plaintiff when he applied to have the oath of office administered to him. It was not necessary that the oath should be administered by the Mayor, and therefore the objection is unavailable.

The remaining objection is, that there was no vacancy to be filled at the time of the appointment of the plaintiff, and that he is not, therefore, the legally appointed Clerk of this District.

The act of 1848, ch. 153, provides for the appointment of a Clerk for each of the Police Courts by the Common Council, and was so amended in 1851, ch. 147, as to require appointments to be made by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, on or before the 31st of December, 1851, of a Police Court Clerk for each District, who should enter upon the duties of his office at the expiration of the terms of office of the Clerks first appointed under the act of 1848, and should hold his office for four years. It further provided that vacancies should be filled in the same manner.

The act of 1855, which changed the mode of appointment to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in joint convention, did not affect any appointments made before the passage of the act.

The evidence shows that Chancellor was officiating as Clerk of this District, as well as two other persons, at times, Murray and Quackenbush.

That Chancellor was there when Justice Pearcy went into office, about the middle of January last, previous to which Davidson, who had been a Clerk, had been elected and sworn into office as a Police Justice.

Chancellor also testified that he had been acting as Clerk from the 1st of January to the time of trial; that he had received his salary to the 1st of July last, and that Justice Brennan recognized him as Clerk.

The plaintiff's counsel then offered to show the nomination to, and rejection by, the Board of Aldermen, of Chancellor for that office, which was excluded by the Justice. Upon what ground such evidence was excluded I am at a loss to conceive. It was certainly material to the plaintiff's case to show that the person acting or claiming to act as Clerk had no right to the office, or if he ever had such right, that it had terminated. The evidence offered was the only evidence by which that fact could be ascertained, and its admission might have established the plaintiff's right to the office to which he had been appointed.

This was more especially proper, when the defence insisted that Chancellor being Clerk, de facto, there was no vacancy to fill.

The proof that his nomination had been rejected by the Board of Aldermen might have been sufficient to show that such vacancy then existed.

We are left, then, to the decision of the question whether Chancellor was, at the time of the appointment of Canniff, (the plaintiff,) holding the office of Clerk of the Police of the Second District Court, upon the mere facts that Chancellor was then acting as such Clerk, doing the duties of the office, recognized by the Justice as Clerk, and receiving from the Comptroller his monthly pay therefor.

The evidence does not in any way show that Chancellor was appointed in the place of Davidson, who had resigned. On the contrary, the evidence shows that other clerks, and two or three Justices, were all at this District Court, all claiming to act, and each Justice recognizing a clerk to suit himself.

There is no evidence before the Court that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Davidson had ever been filled. It is shown to have taken place, and it is also shown that this appointment was made in his place. The evidence as to the appointment of Chancellor might have shown that he was so appointed—it has, however, been excluded by the defendant's counsel; and, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, the presumption is that the vacancy still continued down to the period when the same was filled by the appointment of the plaintiff.

The suggestion is made that the Act of 1855 ratified the appointment of Chancellor, even if he was acting merely de facto and not de jure, and confirmed him in office for four years. Such a construction of the statute cannot be sustained. While it says the term of office of the present Police Court Clerks shall be the same as that of the District Court Clerks, it also provides that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to affect any appointments heretofore made under the Acts of 1848 and 1851.

The word affect means to act upon, to produce an effect or change upon—as defined by Webster. The application of this meaning to the word would show the construction to be, that the Act should not produce any change in, or act upon the appointments theretofore made, or should not apply to them—leaving it to be decided whether such appointments were valid or not, and if valid, not to interfere with the incumbents. Whether any such appointment was ever made in the place of Davidson or not is not shown, and, of course, it is impossible to say whether any such appointment, if made, was valid.

My conclusion is that the plaintiff was legally appointed Clerk of the Police Court, and was entitled to the salary due on the 1st of July last.

LONG ISLAND.

Snorting Pumpkins.

A gentleman in Greenport, Long Island, planted a few pumpkin seeds last Spring in soil so rich that they were near crowding him out of house and home, to such extravagant size did they attain. He found time to weigh one little fellow that grew along side the fence, and found that it weighed 99 pounds. In deference to the rights of his neighbors he cut the vines lest they should suck up all the nourishment from the adjoining fields, and cause their peach trees to die.

☞ MCKAY, the great Boston ship-builder, has received proposals from England for the building of four vessels of about 1,000 tons each. The rumor that he had made contracts to furnish the Russian Government with several large vessels is contradicted. The Bath Tribune gives a list of nineteen ships and one bark, now on the stocks or just launched in that city. They measure, in the aggregate, 15,680 tons. Some of them are quite ready for launching, and as soon as they are off the stocks, the keels of others will be laid in their places.

The trial of R. MAC O'BLENIS for the murder of BEN F. BRAND at St. Louis on the 28th of February last is now progressing in that city.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 5th-av., 125 feet south of 120th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 9th-av., between 98th and 99th sts. One lot of ground on 98th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 36 Clinton-st., or 234 Division-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, four story brown stone house, near Union Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time, or the property would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over 12 per cent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A BARGAIN—A new house with three-quarters of an acre of ground, marble mantels, sliding-doors, gas, and bath room, marble washstand, grounds, ornamented shade trees, &c.; good view of the Hudson; five minutes' from Glenwood depôt. Can be made 1½ acre. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A brown stone front house, 20x47; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; finished with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 75 East 20th-st., in a well improved neighborhood, being three stories high with basement and under cellar. Price $9,250. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. FREELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY's property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 51x59 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 465 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Band Building.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 90 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—About 100 acres, 22 miles from New-York, about 2 miles from railroad station on either Harlem or New-Haven Railroads—some 20 acres in white-oak, locust, &c., the balance in orchards of choice fruit, meadow and plow-land; good water, healthy, good farmhouse and out-buildings. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, CHEAP—Two splendid new brown stone-front houses, each 25 by 50, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; lots half the block in depth; on the southerly side of 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, No. 65 Nassau-st.

$3,500.—DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—And store connected, and an assorted stock of dry goods and groceries, located in a pleasant manufacturing village in Connecticut, three and a-half hours by Railroad from New-York. The building is nearly new and in good repair; goods fresh and in good order. The present owner wishes to remove West, and therefore will sell on reasonable terms. To a person preferring the country, and a safe business for a small outlay of capital, this is an opportunity not often met with. For further particulars call or address at Room No. 5 Hamilton Building, corner Broadway and Barclay-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., or 1 to 5 o'clock P. M., COUNTRY MERCHANT.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A three-story and basement brick house in Prince-st., between Myrtle and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Half Cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sand-st., Brooklyn.

200 ACRES FOR SALE IN VERMONT—Good timberland, about 12 miles from Middlebury, on Rutland Railroad, near mills and improvements. Cheap, very cheap, for cash. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 128 acres, near Newburg and Vails Gate Depôt, and one of 100 acres, near Salisbury Mills Depôt, Orange County, N. Y. Inquire of ROBERT L. CASE, No. 101 Front-st., New-York.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 98 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices.
JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 87 Hammersley-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family, for the Winter, who will take good care of the furniture. Location, West of Broadway and not above 23d-st. preferred. By addressing W. T. W., Box No. 1,883 Post-Office, stating lowest price, may hear of a good tenant.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—Situated between 5th-av. and Greenwich-av., 9th-st. and 14th-st. Address, stating location and terms, PURCHASER, Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A dwelling-house, suitable for a boarding-house, wanted by a charitable Society. Address "New-York Female Aid Society," Times office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 5 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($150 to $250) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to M. L. KIRKE, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—Near Bible House, an eligible dwelling, the house has every modern convenience; in perfect order, was furnished new last Spring. Will be let for $1,100 to a responsible tenant who will purchase the furniture. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or address, post paid, care of JAMES A. TILFORD, grocer, No. 1 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story attic and basement house No. 85 2d-av.; gas, Croton, bath, &c.; to rent to 1st of May next for $800; immediate possession. Inquire of Messrs. O. & A. G. McCOMB, No. 234 West-st., corner Beach-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—A small 2-story dwelling house, No. 131 Charles-st., near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood. Terms low. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor.

HOUSE TO LEASE—On favorable terms on Broadway. Can be altered to suit any business. Apply to J. N. GRIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 26 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 126 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious English basement house, No. 106 19th-st. between the 5th and 6th avs. The furniture, all new one year since, and of good quality. Would be let with all necessaries for a family for six months, or more, if desired. Immediate possession given. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or at No. 137 Pearl-st., first floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The whole or part of a three-story brick house in Brooklyn, well located, and easy of access. Apply to C. N. PEED, No. 335 Fulton-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$2,500 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf rented very low on a tide-water stream about two miles from the City of New-York, with half-hourly communication by ferry and Railroad. Address REX, at this office, stating the proposed business, &c., &c.

GOOD DWELLING TO LET AT A LOW RENT.—Four three story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, on Sandford-st., Williamsburg; rent $150 a year, will be put in first-rate order for a good tenant. Apply at No. 124 Nassau-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—With all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., to a small family of grown persons. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, 44 East 11th-st. between 2d and 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—three-story; three rooms deep, first floor; and has all the conveniences for a small genteel family. Rent, $125 per month. Apply, at 12 o'clock, to R. C. READ, No. 63 South-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a genteel house, in a desirable location in the XVIIth Ward, to a family without children. Apply at No. 191 Front-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 97 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at $4, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the three months ending 31st Oct., 1855.

Assets on hand July 31, per Balance Book excluding estimated Items heretofore reported as Assets		$2,975,594 47
Receipts during the Quarter.		
For Premiums and Policies	$159,641 97	
For Interest and Annuities	997 74	$160,639 71
Total		$3,136,234 18
Disbursements during the Quarter.		
Claims by death and additions to same	$74,383 12	
Commissions	6,053 58	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Postage, Exchange, Taxes, Advertising, etc.	13,323 82	
Surrendered Policies	8,231 13	
Reduction of Premiums	372 50	$103,044 16
Total		$3,033,190 02
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank		$12,982 09
Bonds and Mortgages		2,945,087 24
Fire Insurance Account		216 54
Bills Receivable		3,408 75
Deposited for Taxes		4,626 12
Due from Agents		61,118 02
Unadjusted Premium Account		5,593 35
Total		$3,033,190 02

NOTE.—For the purpose of simplifying the published Statements of this Company, the estimated Assets, consisting of Interest accrued and not due, and deferred premium account, amounting at the time of the present report to $170,000, and which have been included hitherto in our statements, are not now, nor will they be hereafter, added.

Amount at Risk, 1st August, 1855	$34,906,942 24
Issued since	1,617,636 00
Total	$36,524,578 24
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	$516,300 00
Amount at risk, 1st Nov., 1855	$36,008,278 24
Number of Policies running 1st Aug., 1855	8,356
Issued since	417
Total	8,773
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	197
Policies running 1st Nov., 1855	8,576
Increase in amount at Risk	$601,335 00
Increase in Policies	220
Increase in amount of Investments	$54,583 35

F. S. WINSTON, President.
I. ABBATT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	S. D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	R. G. Moulton,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abraham Bininger	C. G. Stedman,
Rob't H. M'Curdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cephas H. Norton,
J. V. L. Pruyn,	John Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac G. Pearson,	S. M. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	S. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Eugene Dutilh,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 53 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'zo Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alva E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John S. Boyd.	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES R. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL, $150,000.—Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL [illegible] Home, Astor-place [illegible] Day High School of the first class [illegible] carrying twenty boys each. The course [illegible] studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, [illegible] ing, Drawing, and Natural Sciences [illegible] have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the [illegible] Parents who desire their sons both to be [illegible] to accomplish something, can here be satisfied [illegible] are spared to make this School the best of its [illegible] There are now several vacancies.

$10.—[illegible] ARITHMETIC, &c.—[illegible] and ladies, whose early education has been [illegible] often see an opportunity of improving [illegible] had they a knowledge of the above. To such, we [illegible] mend Mr. PAINE'S Academy, No. 293 Grand-st. [illegible] 300 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Rooms open day and [illegible] evening.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITAR [illegible] respectfully announces to his friends, and the [illegible] that he has removed to No. 19 Waverley-place. [illegible] has been appointed sole agent for the sale of [illegible] justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of [illegible] best Italian strings, together with guitars of [illegible] manufacture, of a superior quality.

WENANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL [illegible] BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from [illegible] N. J.—This school is under the charge of [illegible] and Lady. Next session commences Nov. [illegible] board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. [illegible] obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Br[illegible] The Principal will call upon those wishing an [illegible]

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding [illegible] for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term [illegible] mence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at [illegible] EN'S, No. 690; STANFORD & SWORDS, No. [illegible] way; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. [illegible] row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, [illegible]

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGI [illegible] had long experience in teaching this language [illegible] ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly [illegible] schools. References highly respectable. Address [illegible] 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MISS ELLEN ARTHUR—Formerly [illegible] of Music at the Flushing Female Institute, and [illegible] sequently at the Fergusonville Academy, would [illegible] fully inform her friends that she gives lessons [illegible] Piano-forte, &c., at her residence, 12 6th-av., New-York.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—REMOVAL.—The Academy of Music and the Languages, Mrs. G. H. CALDWELL, Principal, has been removed from No. [illegible] st., to 7 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 816 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

MLLE. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st., is now open for the Season. Classes meet for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen at 3 o'clock P. M. to 5, and at [illegible] in the evening, for practice. Grand Dancing Soirée every Saturday Evening from 8 to 11. Admission 25 cents.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL [illegible] now open at No. 54 East 16th-st., west of [illegible] on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and [illegible] P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for [illegible] men is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS.
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., B[illegible]
No. 43 W[illegible]

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

New-York, Nov. [illegible]

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement [illegible] and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so. [illegible] them have already done so [illegible] not signed the agreement, are requested to [illegible] names and amount held [illegible] that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee.
H. GIBSON, No. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover [illegible]

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—[illegible] 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are [illegible] that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the [illegible] tioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by [illegible] only [illegible] on the Company's road, [illegible] Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, that [illegible] at the office of said company, in the City of [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 6th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same."
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SPENCER, [illegible]
OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R. R. CO., [illegible] Nov. 7, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at [illegible]
TAYLOR BROTHERS, [illegible]
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for [illegible] the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That [illegible] cent. on the Capital Stock of the American [illegible] vering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of [illegible] Company, No. 38 Duane-st., on or before the [illegible] of [illegible] next. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. SEDGWICK, [illegible]
New-York, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO., No. [illegible] (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the [illegible] Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. 19 Wall-st., office of [illegible] Bros. & Co.

$7,500 WANTED—For one year, on [illegible] mortgage upon first-class improved property in the immediate vicinity of the Everett House. [illegible] abundant, and two first-rate bondsmen. A fair [illegible] will be paid. Address Box No. 884 Post-Office.

$3,000.—TO LOAN—On mortgage [illegible] in the City of New-York, worth [illegible] amount. EDWARD A. FRASER, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible] ARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of [illegible] Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o25-'54-lawly Th

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible] AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of [illegible] pire State,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes will be given up to said Banker.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION [illegible] Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to [illegible] M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. [illegible], Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, [illegible] Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st. [illegible] CENT. Interest will be paid by this Bank after the [illegible] January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, No. [illegible] av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday [illegible] from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOMIS, Sec'y. JAS. R. KELLER, Vice-Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

BLEECKER & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room of the subscribers, 519 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., will be sold, without reserve, a large and choice stock of a large first class City retail establishment; every article of which is fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. Consisting in part of the most fashionable styles carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, drawing room, reception room, library and dining room furniture of every variety; inlaid in ebony and French polished; also, a large assortment of other articles, viz: 12 inlaid ebony and French polished tables, 12 inlaid ebony and French polished chairs, 12 various styles beds, viz: rosewood, birch, mahogany, walnut, and oak, with serpentine centres; rosewood parlor settee covered in costly moquet, all silk, brocade, satin, brocatel, plush and hair cloth upholstered, plain and tufted; about 20 various patterns of bureaus, with fine marble tops, and washstands to match; 20 gothic, French, and other bedsteads; a great variety of which are very valuable and elaborately carved; inlaid ebony and rosewood, mahogany, and walnut, lady's writing cabinets, highly inlaid work tables; one with carved rosewood parlor secretary; one inlaid, fitted with enlarged and secret drawers; Hamilton's Patent Chairs; Amerian Rocking Chairs; 24 fine ebony and rosewood parlor chairs; 12 fine Velvet easy and reception chairs, Gothic and Elizabeth; 12 fine 12 highly decorated and enameled chamber sets; marble and marble tops. Lookers and speculators are particularly invited to examine the stock prior to the sale, which will be ready for shipping on the day of sale at a reasonable charge. Also, 20 rosewood piano-fortes of the following makers: W. Lindemann & Son, Van Winkle, Cornell & Co., Gilbert, Pierce, and other celebrated makers.

GEORGE COZZ, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE SALE OF CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, &c.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 46 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold the above, rain or shine. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. The articles to be sold will be removed immediately after the sale, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte by one of the best City makers, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain do.; half-ply and list do.; sofas or reversible and rocking chairs; inlaid ebony and French polished sofas and side tables; elegantly carved rosewood etagere, splendid rosewood secretary bookcase, rich lace window curtains, French shades, French plate pier glass, fine oil paintings, marble clock and ornaments, decorated china vases, mantel clock, gold-banded china dinner set; do. do. tea and coffee sets; cut and glass ware, silver-plated ware; table cutlery, tea trays, &c. Chamber Furniture—Superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and washstands; toilet sets, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, feather bolsters, bedding, lounges, chairs, rockers, &c.

C. S. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Prince-st., will be sold a splendid assortment of household furniture, consisting of two solid rosewood parlor suites covered in French brocatel; one superior piano-forte, a fine-toned instrument; good Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany Elizabethan bedsteads, mahogany dining tables, fashionable China vases and ornaments, fine easy chairs, oil-paintings, large French plate oval mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; one pink case; side and corner etageres, marble tops; also, silver-plated tea services, black walnut polished top tables, curv carved hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The furniture is very good, and will be sold to order, and must be positively sold. Goods must be removed the same day; a cash deposit is required from all purchasers.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A SUPERB LAW LIBRARY.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., comprising about 500 volumes Standard and Law Books; Phillips on Evidence; Cowen's Reports; Barbour's Supreme Court Reports; Howard's Practice Reports; Wharton's Criminal Law; Greenleaf's Criminal Law; Phillips on Insurance, 24 vols.; Pickering's Reports; United States Digest, 75 vols.; English Common Law Reports, &c. Black walnut book-cases, secretaries, desks, writing tables; carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; green and red velvet; carved rosewood etageres; hollowed rosewood; marble-top, pier and centre tables; China vases; French clocks; set China; set French plate pier glass; sideboards; Brussels and ingrain carpets; work tables; elegant satin carved rosewood bedroom furniture. Sold by order.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

J. L. VANDEWATER.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, Furs—finest and richest sale of Furs this season, the whole of which was manufactured for the Broadway trade, and which, in elegance and beauty of cut, is unsurpassed. The assortment includes, among prices royal ermine, Russian and Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone martes, fitch martes, squirrel, &c.; capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, boas, &c., the whole of which is warranted true to name and color, and is worthy the attention of the trade. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine the assortment prior to purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. Also, a lot to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder to close the stock.

PHILIP E. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, &c., AT AUCTION.—PHILIP E. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 199 West 16th-st., by order of D. T. Walden, Esq., Attorney for mortgagee, the entire furniture of mid house, consisting in part of mahogany bedsteads, fitted chairs, divans, rocking, reclining, reception chairs; sofas, inlaid and marble-top centre tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood etagere, splendid rosewood secretary bookcase, rich lace window curtains, French shades, French plate pier glass, fine oil paintings, mantel clock and ornaments, decorated china vases, mantel clock, gold-banded china dinner set; do. do. tea and coffee sets; cut and glass ware, silver-plated ware; table cutlery, tea trays, &c. Chamber Furniture—Superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and washstands; toilet sets, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, feather bolsters, bedding, lounges, chairs, rockers, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$19,000 San Francisco City 10 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Mich. Southern Railroad 7 per cent B'ds.$1,000 each
$8,000 Pittsburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Mich. Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bds.$1,000 each
$1,000 Cincinnati Logansport and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Sterling Bonds.....£200 each
$4,000 Northern Indiana R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds.$1,000 each
$1,000 Terre-Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
10 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
5 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
75 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
600 shares McCullock Copper and Gold Mining Co.$5 each
200 shares Neuvitas Copper Mining Company.....$10 each
125 shares Keyoung Gas Light Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The second. interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 26.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of A. J. OLZER, No. 686 Broadway, splendid sale of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, manufactured by A. J. OLZER expressly for private sale, every article of which is warranted in every particular, consisting of rich rosewood carved parlor suites covered in three-colored satin; do. in moquette; superb etagere in rosewood, lined with satin wood and plate glass, French secretaries of the richest description; carved rosewood centre tables, statuary tops; do. sofa and side tables; do. rosewood hat stands; oak do.; deep chairs; centerbury and music stands; marble top dressing bureaus; rocking chairs; extension dining tables in oak and black walnut; buffets, richly carved to match; oak dining-room chairs; hall chairs; rosewood French carved bedsteads; lounges covered in de laine; marble top shaving stands; cabinets; do. washstands, and a great variety of other elegant furniture. Sale without reserve.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., assignee sale of rich and valuable fancy furs, comprising Hudson's Bay sable mantles, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs, and cuffs; marten sable, fine marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch martens, rock martens, imperial ermine, squirrel, &c. The above goods were got up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made, and worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, viz.: About twenty fine original oil-paintings, just received from Europe, and never before seen in the market; among them will be found a large marine piece, by Adam Willaerts, signed and dated 1636; a Holy Family, original, by Borachio, cotemporary of Raphael; two large pieces—Garden Scene, Hunting; Spanish pictures of intrinsic merit, pronounced by the best judges as original; early pictures by Velasquez; also, a fine Landscape by Kuckuk; do. by Dan Schroeder; also, specimens by the celebrated artists, Vanderveldt, N. Poussin, Wilson, of London, McKenzie, and others of equal celebrity; also, a large gallery picture, a Battle Piece, by Burgognone, undoubtedly original, containing over 500 figures, elaborately painted, and worthy the particular attention of amateur connoisseurs. All of which will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely.

ENGRAVINGS.—A large, elegant collection received direct from London, from the Publishers, consisting of Landseer's, Etty's, Herring, Weller's, Lawrence, Harlow, Byall and the most eminent artists in the world, in all the finest collection of Engravings in this City, at auction.

Purchasers wishing really fine Engravings are requested to examine this superb collection, all of which will be sold positively without reserve, as above. They will be ready for exhibition on Thursday, Nov. 22, the day before the sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 440 GREENWICH-STREET, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a trust, the following real estate, viz.: On Greenwich-st. the valuable lot, with the substantial three-story house thereon, known as No. 440 Greenwich-st., west side, and the second house north of Vestry-st.; the lot is 20 feet 10 inches wide by 78 feet in depth. The property is free. For terms and further particulars, apply to the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

H. G. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 69 William corner of Cedar sts., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov. every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES, THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT, T. H. CHAMBERS.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 245, 246, 247 and 249 29th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on

J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS, Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

27 PIANO-FORTES.—One Harmonium, with 2½ stops, and one Melodeon, to rent, at $3, $5, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale at $17, $35, $60, up to $225. A splendid rosewood 7-octave Piano for $150—cost $400. Also, about $300 worth of new and popular Music, at half price, at No. 225 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BERRYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st. HENRY ROBINSON, Agent. WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is as A No. 1 Oil, and is pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Zinc or White Color of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, o an with confidence depend upon always obtaining an desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 120,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,950 perches of masonry and 154,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 3,000 perches of masonry and 78,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 2,400 perches of masonry and 88,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE.—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

MEDICAL.

ROWAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS BALSAM is confidently recommended to the public as the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes or eyelids. Those who have injured their sight by too close application to study, or by the examination of minute objects, will obtain immediate relief from this balsam. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and stopping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had a simple experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal disease, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—is a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and on this account should it not first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they detet the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consumate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some like name to rob this and other cities, but all such are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. It aims at no other object than the cure of disease. It is a business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been cured after being treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out some remote period in a more horrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 5 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a pamphlet full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured from the sale of the Parisian Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the vigorous are not unnecessarily impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally used. In all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitutional powers, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as indicated by the Valpeau, Delmenard, Auvert, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of MR. H. A. BARROW, No. 51 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the misery you suffer to joyous ease. R. R. R. No. 1—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dropsy, &c.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used in all cases requisite. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 182 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 226 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. G. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man is more vigorous, healthy and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Malden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 223 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first instance, when there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates; $1. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 343 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Dutch-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Dunne-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only 25 cents. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MRS. W. S., FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies requiring medical aid during confinement. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. S., Broadway Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
THROUGH TRACK and CONNECTIONS of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RA. ROAD,
and their Lake and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest. Baggage checked through to Buffalo or Canada, free of charge.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the cheapest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Ballistaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—Express Rail.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 A. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:05 P. M.

Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 3:10 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 12 P. M. and Chicago at 9:00 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 26 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND:

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 6 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 10:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 8:00 P. M., connected with Morning Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

R. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford on arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:20 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pulsifer Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) old Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 3 P. M. For Hudson 2:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 12:30 P. M. Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Baggage checked and tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Morning line at 8 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $3 65. Express line 3 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANS

New-York Daily Times

The Married Catholic Priest.

The case of which we have repeatedly spoken, the suit by his alleged wife against a Catholic Priest to recover property, has been adjourned over to December. The testimony taken during the past week has not altered the position of affairs; but some letters of the Priest to his alleged son were admitted in evidence, and they throw a good deal of clear light on the question. We publish each of them as contributing to this purpose—those that we omit are mere private letters of advice to the lad.

It will be remembered that Mr. SMITH was a Catholic Priest in good standing to the day of his death. But he married some 25 or 30 years ago privately, had several children which he placed among the Shakers, and afterwards educated and assisted as became a father. He died poor or rich, according to the decision of Judge VAN COTT. But there was some property which he held—as a trustee the defendants say—for the Catholic Church, and to recover this the alleged widow brings her suit. The trial, though a Brooklyn matter, for the sake of privacy was held at the Referee's—Judge VAN COTT's—office in Wall-street.

But to the letters, which sufficiently explain themselves:

The following letters from CHARLES SMITH to his son, were also offered in evidence by the plaintiff and read:

BOSTON, May 25, 1846.

DEAR CHARLES: I inclose you $10 to get some books, but only as few as necessary, for you will have them when your time is up.

JOHN spoke of leaving HALL'S, but I hope he will settle somewhere near. I received your letters, and both give me great pleasure. I trust that I shall be able to have you well prepared to get a respectable living for yourself in the course of a few years.

Don't be say way uneasy or cast down. I trust that all things will come round well yet. Your mother is acting rather foolishly, but she has always done so.

Be assured, my dear CHARLES, of my sincere affection. Your affectionate CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, Nov. 7, 1846.

DEAR CHARLES: I returned from New-York yesterday evening, and got your letter. My journey to New-York was the reason why I did not write to you at the time appointed. I want to be in New-York to make some arrangements with your mother, to see if I could keep her away, as her last journey to this place has almost ruined me, without the least benefit to her. I gave her one hundred dollars and a note for a thousand, and got some letters of yours and mine and MARY ANN'S, which she used to show to everybody. I could do a deal for you only for her extravagance. I saw JOHN. The steamship was in port; he will leave her in Spring. He says he owes Mr. WEBSTER a bill. I must soon remit $10 to him. If you remember how much money JOHN paid for you, let me know. I inclose you $10; give all you can of it to Miss HICKS; next week I will send you more. Yours, very affectionately, C. SMITH.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 14.

DEAR CHARLES SMITH: I suppose that you must be very much surprised in not hearing from me so long. I must only say that it was unavoidable. I got a relapse of the bilious fever, and when better my stomach became blosted and the doctor advised me to go immediately to the Springs. I am here now a week, and I must say that although I am better, I still cannot say that the improvement is very great. Your term will expire on the first of August, and until you hear from me, don't make a second arrangement. If you get any letters from your mother, you can say that I went out West for the benefit of my health. I got a letter from JOHN, and could not take it out of the office for upwards of ten days. He talked of going to sea. I am sorry he had not stayed at home. If he has returned let me know, and write immediately on receipt of this. If I get well, as I hope I shall, all will be right, with the blessing of God. I remain your most affectionate

I inclose you ten dollars. CHARLES SMITH.

Direct your letter for me to Saratoga Springs, Globe Hotel, Saratoga County, New-York.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your kind letter, and I am sure that your gratitude is sincere. I am only sorry that I cannot do more for you. I wish you to join some of those churches, but leave your choice of religion to more mature consideration. Amidst the new-fangled opinions of the day it is hard to decide, and although I know the Catholic to be the only true one, still I would wish any one joining it to investigate it thoroughly. I hope to be able to do something for MARY ANN in the Spring, and for you also. I inclose you five dollars.

Your most affectionate CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, April 28, 1846.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your last letter, and I am making inquiry about a place for a druggist's store, and I find it as yet very difficult. I have one or two in Boston looking out sharply, and if they don't succeed, I intend you to stay in Boston for some time, and I will send you to a college for one year, and you will be able either to study law or physic. You are aware how your mother exposed us both, described you, and rendered everything so clear that I could not, without risking my only hope of doing for you, if I kept you in my house, although not very eligible, but you can be with me very often, and I will get a respectable boarding-house for you until you can settle.

I will next week send you money to pay that demand against JOHN HAYES; also pay your expenses at Miss HICKS', and to fetch you down, appointing a place of meeting, and I will supply you with the clothes which you must now want badly.

Yours, very affectionately, CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, Oct. 20, 1849.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your letter, and I am surprised to hear that although this is the third letter, that you have got none of them. I sent one with $40, and I stated my reasons for your not coming to Chelsea until Spring. Call at the office, and ask for your mother, enclosing the money. I trust that I shall not be send you more. The demands of your mother are very incessant, and to save trouble must be complied with. I hope that your stay at that place will be the most tedious time that you will have, as, if you were once doing some business you would not feel the time passing. I shall supply you occasionally with whatever you want.

Yours very sincerely and affectionately, CHAS. SMITH.

CHELSEA, Jan. 10, 1850.

DEAR CHARLES: Your letter came to hand this morning, and I was not aware that Miss HICKS required her money so soon, but it is right that she should do so. Do not be any way uneasy about her demand against you, as I shall pay her all in advance next month. I inclose you $10 in this letter, and I shall send you some every month for your private expenses. Go to see MARY ANN, speak kindly to her, and tell her that my health is greatly improving, and that I have a sincere love and fatherly affection for her, more than the Shakers could have.

Your letter troubled me very much, as I thought I could perceive tinges of some little despondency in it. You will excuse me going to see you until the Spring, as I must be careful of my health, when I shall feel great pleasure to see you and MARY ANN if I can.

I had to send some money to New-York lately, but the letter came not so insulting as those that I received heretofore. I think you don't improve in your writing, and I wish you write in haste to me. Show these few lines to M. A., and tell her to write to me and address me as you do.

Your very affectionate uncle, CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, March 11, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I received yours on Saturday, and I am sorry to inform you that I have no very good news to communicate. I received, about three weeks, a letter from your mother, demanding some money, under a threat. I immediately sent on twenty-five dollars, all I could spare, stating that about the first of April she should have more. She received the money which ought to serve her purposes for one month; but when she received it she hastened on to Chelsea, acted like a crazy woman, renewed her old story and exposed me throughout the town. She said you were no nephew of mine, and that you and MARY ANN were married with the Shakers, and represented me as a kind of monster.

I am sure that I must leave Chelsea, and where to go I know not, as my health is not good. To Protestants she stated that —— was a Protestant, and to Catholics she pretended regret that you were influenced by those you live with, and not take her advice. I stated to her that she would only injure you and herself; that, by acting as she did, she deprived —— of the opportunity of helping you and her; but to no purpose—she seemed as if possessed by the devil.

I have not seen —— now for a week, but I suppose she is planning new attacks. I trust that I shall be able in two weeks to remit you what you owe to Miss HICKS, and by your doing something for yourself through the Summer, I may be able to assist you in the Fall. I shall write soon the list of April, and meet you in Springfield to arrange some plan; but I would be very much pleased to see you in Boston. I will, if possible, leave this place next Summer, as I never will be reserved here.

I was so troubled I could not send those things; but I shall send them next. I am also sorry that you did agree to go to New-York, and see and board with her to keep her quiet; and I think you would do better there than in any other place. My health is very delicate, but be of good courage. I still hope to see you able to make out a respectable living. Be assured of my affection. CHAS. SMITH.

CHELSEA, Sept. 9, 1850.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your last letter and the two others previously written. I wrote to you last, and I did so under feelings almost amounting to despair on account of ill health and many other causes. My health is not worse, nor can I say that it is much better, but I am still in hopes to get better. If I can I will give you a chance of one year's schooling after that you must continue and make out a living for yourself. I am aware that you are well disposed, but I am of opinion that you give up the play-actings and heretofore entertained and commenced some mercantile pursuit as the quickest to gain a living.

The doctor thinks that I may at any time get a relapse, and cannot hope for a radical cure. This is my motive for urging you to commence very soon and provide for yourself. I inclose you $10, which you will manage with prudence, as I cannot tell what I may do; but I will do all I can to assist you one year more. Yours very affectionately, CHARLES SMITH.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your last letter, and answered all your letters, and I cannot say what caused you not to get them. Your mother left here to see you, and I promised to meet you and your mother on Tuesday next. I cannot possibly be there as soon, but I will be at the Cannon Corners on Friday most certainly. I must meet Mr. F. FITZPATRICK on Wednesday, and your mother must know the cause. I have suffered much from her unnecessary violence. I want to delay, in hopes to get a little money, as you will want some. I think, on reflection, it will be better for me to go to Nassau, and I can go if I don't meet you. Farewell. CHAS. SMITH.

Oct. 14. CHELSEA, Oct. 21.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your letter, and I am glad to hear that you have got my letter with the remittance. I will send you some more, perhaps the week after next. I was compelled to put off my journey until Monday morning next. I had to send $20 the day before yesterday to New-York; that makes $80 in less than three months. I think it better not to write to New-York. Yours, affectionately, CHAS. SMITH.

CHELSEA, Nov. 7, 1850.

DEAR CHARLES: I received both your letters this afternoon. I perceived a tenseness in one that rather surprised me. You are now almost of age, and, of course, by law, your own master. I don't believe that you were satisfied in saying that I did not do enough for you, &c. I think that you will recall this in your own mind, when you consider that I, through the pressure of ill health, tried for the last two years to bear up against the cruel persecutions of her whom you have an undoubted right to call your mother. You are aware that in seven months I gave her over five hundred dollars, and that you cost me near half that sum, and that my defence now of further tyranny has cost me considerable.

I stated to you that I would probably hold out until Spring, and that I would pay any expenses you may incur. I cannot say more, but I trust to do that at least. I am not aware that you any more than provide for yourself, if God should decree that death should ensue. You ought to remember that that your mother compelled JOHN HAYES to support himself at the age of twelve.

I am not able at present to undertake a journey, nor I see how you should undertake the expense. Any thing you have to say you can express it by letter. I will send you remittance next week, how much, I cannot say. I again assure you that your mother is raising Heaven and Earth, and she cannot trust me, no other can. I remain yours, &c., CHS. SMITH.

I inclose you $10, as stated in the note.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your letter in due time, and respecting your teaching this Summer, I cannot say what to think of it. I cannot conceive the advantage, or whether a situation can be easily procured in the City. I know that there are generally seven candidates for every situation. It may not be so in the country, and your present teacher, I think, would give you best advice on this subject. I am aware that it would be prudent to realize something for a start, and I leave all to your own discretion, as also the profession which you would wish to choose.

I should like to know whether you had written to your mother, and I should wish to know what you think of her proposal. If you choose the profession of law or medicine, I think it would be better to spend another year at school, and if your mother had rooms near one of the high schools in the city, I think you would pursue the design of teaching. There will be time, however, to consider all these things. I will send you what you require in a few days. Your affectionate uncle, CHAS. SMITH.

[Communicated.]

To the Friends of an Anti-Slavery Gospel.

There has existed, in this City, for nine years, a Christian Anti-Slavery Society, called the *American Missionary Association*, the object of which is to send to heathen nations and the destitute in our own country a preached Gospel and religious publications that are free from all complicity with American Slavery.

This Society was called into being chiefly because a large portion of Anti-Slavery Church members felt that they had no channel through which they could consistently contribute their offerings for *Foreign and Home Missions*. They had been accustomed to give mostly to the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, and the *American Home Missionary Society*; but, seeing that these Societies sustained Churches into which slaveholders were admitted and fellowshipped, without discipline or rebuke because of the sin of slaveholding, and that, after repeated admonitions and expostulation, they persisted in sustaining such Churches, and defended the policy, these Anti-Slavery Christians deemed it their duty to establish and patronise a Society that would not be guilty of this unchristian practice.

The causes that led to the formation of the American Missionary Association still exist. It now employs nearly two hundred missionary laborers. They are located in Western Africa, Jamaica, Siam, Sandwich Islands, Egypt—in the Western States, in Kansas, in Canada, and in some of the Slave States. The Africans taken in the Spanish schooner *Amistad*, after being declared free by the Supreme Court of the United States, were conducted to Africa and placed under the charge of those who have the management of this Association. A portion of the emancipated in Jamaica, and of the fugitives in Canada, also have the Gospel preached to them, and schools established by our Missionaries.

Notwithstanding the principles of the Association accord with those of the Christian Abolitionists of this country, and its course has been such as they would approve, very many of them, it is believed, do not contribute to its treasury. This is presumed to arise from ignorance of its true principles and history, from misinformation, or from other causes. The object of this appeal is to invite attention to the principles of this Association, its doings, its success, its opportunities for enlarged operations, and its need of immediate increased means. There is at the present time an urgent necessity for an increase of funds, and for additional missionaries, teachers and colporteurs. Faithful men and women can be had if sufficient funds are contributed for their support. But the income is insufficient adequately to sustain those already in the field. Help, at this exigency, is therefore greatly needed to sustain the self-denying and excellent brethren already in the field, and to enable the Committee to send forth other laborers into the vineyard of the Lord.

The office of the Association is at No. 48 Beekman-street, New-York. The President is Hon. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vermont, late Senator in Congress. The Secretaries are Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE and Rev. S. S. JOCELYN. A monthly paper is published, for gratuitous distribution, called the *American Missionary*. Christians throughout the country are invited to take the paper, and aid in its circulation, to make themselves acquainted with the character and proceedings of the Association, and to contribute to the support and increase of the Missions and Schools.

The paper will be sent gratuitously to every person who sends his name and Post-Office address to the office. Donations for the cause are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Treasurer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE JURORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE have just confirmed what the jurors of the State Fair at Detroit decided. The Chicago jurors duplicated, and the public reiterated that LILLIE'S Safes and Bank Locks are the best in the world, by awarding them separately the first premium, a gold medal. Parties wishing safes will approve of the above decisions and opinions by examining LILLIE'S Patent Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and Bank Locks, and comparing them with the sheet iron safes, of whatever make, name or nature. A full assortment at the depôt of the World's Safe Company, No. 112 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS.—The richest assortment of Dress Silks ever on exhibition in this city is to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, and is offered at such low prices that every lady can now afford to buy a silk dress. S. & M. B. TOWNS are selling silk at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; goods that are worth 6s., 7s. and 8s. Extra rich silks only $1, worth $1 25. Colored Moire Antiques, the best imported, only $2 per yard, worth $3. Ladies, if you wish a bargain in silks we advise you to go at once to COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mlle HATHAWAY, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. S. S. WILKINS and the whole Company of this popular establishment, appear in Mlle. CELESTE'S Drama of *The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish*, and FRANK'S drama of *Yankee Jack*, the comic pantomime of the Tricky Cobbler, songs by Mlle. LOUISE DUVERNEL and dances by Mlle. ANGELA, completing the entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALZEDO, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 21 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Dr. SALZEDO will forward his published letter to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 548 Broadway, and sold by C. I. RISE, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $2 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownde's Patent) made by WILLIAMS, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of AMERICUS, WILLIAMS & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND VIOLINCELLOS FOR SALE. Three second hand Pianos for $140. Pianos made by *Light*, Newton & Bradburys, the best in town. Come and see them before purchasing. Private lessons in singing to gentlemen in the evening. Terms $1 per lesson. COLBURN & NASH, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S STOCKING-KNIT UNDER-GARMENTS promote the health and comfort of both body and mind; and once worn, their good effects will secure a preference for them, as the garments best suited to this season of the year. JAMES E. RAY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODEONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—MUSIC AT HALF PRICE DURING THIS MONTH.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, will sell Pianos and Melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Second-hand Pianos at $40, $75, $125 and $150.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 576 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HERRMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, MARY ANN TWOMEY, aged 90 years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Pearson, No. 74 Sheriff-st. The friends of the family, and of her grand sons, Francis J. and Jeremiah Twomey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, in 19th-st., LEONARD CHAPMAN, aged 15 months and 18 days. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, ANN M., wife of Ezra Denison.

Her relatives and friends are respected to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. G. Lyon, No. 289 West 21st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, of consumption, JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Joseph Blackwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, PETER B. SCHERMERHORN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Manhasset, L. I., Nov. 19, JACOB COWENEY, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, and at the Church at Manhasset at 3 o'clock, on Thursday, the 22d inst., without further invitation.

At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 17, KATE LISBY, youngest child of Wm. B. and Adra E. Bradbury, aged 6 years and 17 days.

The funeral will be attended this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt, Newark, to meet the 12 o'clock train from New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Chicago, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, PHEBE, widow of John M. Meeker, formerly of Elizabethtown, N. J., aged 71 years.

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excelleth them all."

At St. Louis, on Saturday, Nov. 17, after a brief illness, LETITIA, wife of Wm. Young.

At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on Thursday, March 8, JOHN C. GULICK, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, James C. Gulick, No. 236 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 21.

$20,000 Missouri 6s	89¾	50	Erie Railroad	⅌ 23	
15,000 do	b30 90	100	do	b5	53¼
16,000 Virginia 6s	a 85¼	100	do	b10	53¾
12,000 Erie Con. bs '71	79¾	200	do	c 52	
10,000 Erie Bds. '75, b60	88¾	100	do	s10	52
5,000 do	87¾	100	do	s10	53¼
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	b30 79¾	300	do	c	52¾
4,000 do	79	50	do	b30	53¼
5,000 do	s60 79	50	do	b30	52
4,000 do	s60 78¾	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s30	75
1,000 New-York Cen. 6's	98	200	do	b30	75¼
2,000 P. H. & A. 2d M. R.	79¾	300	Reading R. R.	c	91¼
20 Am. Ex. Bank	119	100	do	s30	91
45 Canton Co.	31¾	400	do	c	91
200 do	b60 32¼	200	do	b30	91¾
200 do	32¾	100	do	b10	91¾
10 Mich. Central R. R.	97	100	do	b45	91¾
100 Ric. Transit Co.	s6 15¾	150	Harlem Railroad	19	
100 do	b30 15¾	13	do		19¼
900 do	s6 15¾	100	Hud. River R. R.		32¾
200 do	b60 15¾	50	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		9
200 do	b6 15¾	50	Panama R. R.	s3	104¼
100 do	b60 15¾	50	do	b3	104¼
600 Cum. Coal Co.	c 24¾	25	do	s3	105
400 do	s60 24¾	150	Cleve. C. & Chi.		104
100 do	s30 24¾	50	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	s3	82¾
400 do	b60 24¾	50	do	s3	82
100 do	b10 25	128	do	b60	82
200 do	24¾	50	do		82
100 do	b60 25	148	do		81¼

SECOND BOARD.

6 U. S. Trust Co.	104	15	Galena & Chic. R. R.		129¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s60 96¾	100	do		129
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	34¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b5	75
100 do	s10 34¾	300	Reading Rail'd.	b10	91¼
100 do	34¾	100	do	s10	91
100 do	b6 34¾	100	do		91
50 Harlem R. R.	b60 9	50	do	b30	91¾
50 Erie Railroad	53¾	50	Hudson River R. R.		32¾
50 do	s5 52¾	100	do	s5	32
200 do	b60 52¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	97
100 do	s10 52¾	50	do		96¾
150 do	s5 52¾				

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The day was a dull one in Wall-street. The weather and non-arrival of the overdue steamer at Halifax were against business at the Stock Exchange. The transactions it will be noticed from the list of sales were generally light, and prices somewhat irregular, though closing very near the figures of Tuesday afternoon. Panama 1 ⅌ cent. higher; Galena ½@1 ⅌ cent. higher; Reading rather firm at 91¾. and Erie steady at about 53¾. With the exception of one or two considerable contracts in Missouris, there was very little done in Bonds of any description; the last sale of Illinois Central was at 78¾, seller 30 days. In regard to Missouri State Stocks, the Legislature now in session has taken up the subject of the Public Credit, with promptness, and will no doubt make ample provision for that part of the January interest which, but for trouble in their finances, would have fallen to the share of the Pacific Railroad Company. It is not yet indicated what form the legislation of the State will take in further aid of the Railways. We hear from Texas, that Gov. PEASE, in his message to the Legislature, urges the acceptance of the TEXAS Debt bill, passed by Congress at the last session. Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphs this evening, that well informed parties write from Austin that this will certainly be done. The bill appropriates $7,750,000, in lieu of the $5,000,000 reserved United States Bonds of 1850, and the accumulated interest. Nothing further has transpired in relation to the $3,000,000 Mexican Indemnity. The contending parties for the money are both said to be confident of success. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $565,084, (part by transfer to the credit of Government disbursing officers,) and received $60,180. The regular balance now stands $6,209,906. The Money market works easier. Demand loans 7 ⅌ cent., and the wants of Brokers less pressing than last week. Discounts outside of Bank, 9 to 12 ⅌ cent., most of the business in prime names at 10 ⅌ cent., 3 to 6 months. Foreign Exchange quiet after the steamer's mail of yesterday. The *Asia* took no specie from Boston.

A correspondent thinks that a reference to the annual report of the Transit Company will put the Stock in a more favorable view than our paragraph of yesterday. The report is to the 6th of October. The steamship and other property was then put down at $2,749,684. The business since 1st July, 1854, in gross, was very large, but after paying the dividend declared on reported profits previous to that date, the means left in Bank was only $13,901, with an indebtedness impending of $259,853. Of this debt, as stated yesterday, $115,000 is now pressing, and the Directors, within a few days past, by circular, have made an appeal to the Stockholders for assistance. We give the figures for the

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE JULY 1, 1854.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1854	$17,003 64
Cash from Messrs. Morgan, Garrison, and Templeton, agents of steamships	1,149,835 15
Cash for insurance on steamship Yankee Blade	134,157 45
Cash for Bonds of December, 1854	108,000 00
Cash for loan from Joseph N. Scott	6,000 00
Cash from Pacific Mail and United States Mail Steamship Companies, on account of excess of passengers and freight	101,940 62
Cash for Bonds of July 1, 1855	122,000 00
Cash for interest on loans and from various other sources	48,106 54
Total	$1,688,452 39
Cash paid for ocean steamships and lake and river steamers	$511,905 22
Cash paid for dividend of July 15, 1854	218,012 00
Cash paid for coal at San Francisco, Realejo and San Juan del Sur	197,445 10
Cash paid for expenses of office, insurance on steamships and on treasures, interest on loans, &c	109,922 77
Cash paid for bonds of December 1, 1854	120,000 00
Cash paid C. Vanderbilt on account of settlement for all claims, past and future	80,000 00
Cash paid State of Nicaragua on account of the 10 ⅌ cent. on net profits, &c	19,500 00
Cash paid for loss on voyages of steamships *Uncle Sam* and *Yankee Blade* to Panama, for disbursements on account of steamships and for agencies of steamships	140,522 92
Cash paid for transportation of passengers and freight over the Isthmus, for depôts, transit road and salaries of agents, &c	227,941 73
Cash paid for bonds of June 1, 1855, anticipated	10,000 00
Cash remaining in the treasury	13,901 64
Total	$1,688,452 39

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in November were:

	Passenger.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$24,191 68	$41,033 55	$75,225 23
1854	23,706 29	30,789 22	59,495 51
	$4,495 39	$10,233 33	$15,728 72

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Cattle Dealers at the weekly market to-day expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the new tariff of charges on the New-York Central and Erie Roads. This was to be expected. The late competition between the Roads brought down the charges on cattle cars from Lake Erie to the City more than one-half from the old rates. In other words, they were doing the business *without profit* either to themselves or beef consumers in the City. The Drovers relaxed little or no part of their gains, because of the low terms made by the Railway carriers. They now threaten to divert the business to the Pennsylvania Road. It is to be hoped that the managers of the New-York lines will adhere to living rates, notwithstanding this demonstration. They owe it to their stockholders not to wear out their equipment by an unprofitable traffic. There is no danger that the City will suffer for the want of Beef, the prices of which, for nearly two years, have been made exorbitant, by speculation, without reference to supply or the increased and cheapened facilities for bringing Cattle to market.

The Money Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"A Bank Teller," in the TIMES of this morning, says that some of the ideas advanced in the article on "Money, Banks, Commerce," in the TIMES of 17th inst., seem to him fallible. We do not perceive, however, that he points out these fallible ideas. On the contrary, he appears to us to admit, fully, everything advanced in the article he criticises. The object of the article of the 17th inst. was to show:

1. *That Gold and Silver must be used to liquidate* balances of trade between distant points.

2. That, therefore, Gold or Silver must be sent, whenever the balance of trade is adverse, whether the Banks contract or not, and whether money be dear or cheap.

3. That Bank contractions, made to increase the Specie reserves of the Banks, must prove failures, since neither the merchants nor the community can give what they have not.

The remarks of "A Bank Teller" fully sustain these conclusions. He says that the payment of a loan to a Bank by a check on another Bank, "fortifies the one Bank and at the same time weakens the other, which (the weakened one) contracts in turn to replenish its coffers from a third institution," and he should have added that the third institution probably fortifies itself by replenishing its coffers from those of the very Bank that first commenced the movement, and that therefore their relative position ends by being the same as before they commenced fortifying themselves. It is the very process and result stated in the article of the 17th, "What one gains another loses," and therefore it is perfectly futile for Banks to attempt to increase their aggregate specie reserves by a contraction of loans.

"A Bank Teller" adds, that "the contraction continues until having gone the round of the Banks, to supply the deficiency, the *hoarded coin of the farmer and laboring man is drawn from its place of concealment*, thus bringing dead capital into active use."

If this be the result of a Bank contraction it surely is a benefit, even if the cost to the community far exceed the benefit; but we must confess that, to us, this appears a "*fallible idea*." He certainly cannot pretend that the present increase of specie in our Banks is due to such a cause. Nor can he show that the increase of specie would not have occurred had the Banks never contracted at all. Will "A Bank Teller" point out any period at which our Banks increased their specie by drawing out the hoarded coin of the farmer and laboring man?

We fear that whenever our Banks rely on the concealed coin of the farmer and laboring man to replenish their coffers, they will find this as illusory as replenishing them from each other's coffers by a contraction of loans.

The individual under the enigmatical nomen R.

A Note from the Statistician.

The Albany Evening Journal attributes the attacks in the New-York *Herald* on the Central Road to certain "Cousins in Free Love," who are understood to have made or inherited a large share of their wealth from the very property which they now as industriously run down as they do the institution of marriage. Having realized vast premiums before, and by the aid of Constitutions, they have now abundant leisure and means for this species of diversion.—*Daily Times of Wednesday.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The above, which is probably intended for me, was occasioned doubtlessly by the fact that I have disposed of my New-York Central Stock, and since invested in another road. I have never written a line in any paper against the New-York Central Railroad, but on the contrary have written on one occasion in favor of it, and that since I sold my Stock. I feel a strong interest in the good old line, and love it as an old friend, but friends sometimes must part. I look upon the Central as a great and noble road,—a road which, running through an almost continuous village, will pay, notwithstanding its large capital. Still I consider my present a better investment, and therefore made it. Now if the respectable editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* will explain the connecting link between "Free Love" and Stock Investments, I will forgive him with all my heart, his mistake.

A. BRISBANE.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 12.	LOANS. Nov. 5.	SPECIE. Nov. 12.	SPECIE. Nov. 5.
Citizens' B'k	$6,777,021	$6,677,625	$1,337,000	$1,298,000
Canal Bank	2,540,424	2,709,699	941,000	1,108,000
Louisiana	3,068,257	3,428,849	2,077,189	1,823,103
Louis. State	3,042,988	3,018,029	1,277,000	1,282,103
Mech & Trs.	967,456	1,012,200	627,140	651,103
B. N. O. Co.	947,000	1,000,000	446,000	446,000
Southn B'k	350,564	342,209	347,489	348,000
Union Bank	651,000	650,793	801,731	814,703
Total	$14,354,690	$14,837,195	$7,856,709	$7,867,009
Increase	...$482,540		Increase	...$31,461

CASH LIABILITIES

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 12.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 5.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 12.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 5.
Citizens' Bk.	$1,358,415	$1,374,625	$2,779,867	$2,485,154
Canal Bank	324,176	344,555	1,000,993	1,116,664
Louisiana	719,540	725,170	1,698,019	1,697,893
La. State	816,910	817,115	2,808,816	2,704,976
Mech & Trds.	300,380	300,380	949,967	1,048,048
Bk. of N. O.	544,280	578,470	793,493	784,290
Southern Bk.	219,405	224,820	321,454	312,703
Union Bank.	469,845	445,895	831,677	811,904
Total	$5,812,954	$5,914,974	$12,187,745	$11,765,741
	Decrease. $112,020		Increase	...$422,004

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.
Citizens' Bank	$975,143	$771,885
Canal Bank	1,054,846	888,131
Bank of Louisiana	963,792	441,128
Louisiana State Bank	316,248	146,305
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	234,376	167,929
Bank of New-Orleans	209,577	172,814
Southern Bank	460,768	389,046
Union Bank	548,066	396,686
Total	$4,063,797	$3,849,938

Charleston Bank Statement.

From the Charleston Standard.

We present to-day the statement of our several Banks up to the 1st of this month. It will be seen that the bills in circulation amount to $9,910,949, net profits on hand to $1,455,578, deposits $3,009,549.

It will also be seen that of the resources, the specie on hand amounts to $1,346,544, notes discounted on personal security to $11,639,774, domestic exchange to $3,956,183, and foreign exchange to $200,981.

Compared with the statement of the first of October, it will be seen that there is an increase in circulation of $229,420, a decrease in net profits on hand of $250,496, an increase in specie of $104,779, a decrease in notes on personal security of $409